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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,977—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the India n Rail way Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Place of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Tele graphi Information, the Routes between the Principal To wns o Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
P. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
P.&L. VICTORIA	6368	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
P.&L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th " Tuesday 2 p.m.
Ex.M.P. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March. Saturday
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 3 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
P.L. VICTORIA	6368	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates carrying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

2nd February	8th March	19th April
	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

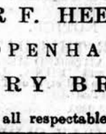
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THERESE (extra)	G Covacich	2,863	300	15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,333	300	22nd " "
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

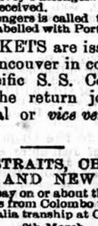
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Seacoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austra-Hun Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Ma rseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

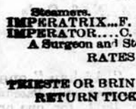
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and Japan.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a. m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,385	W.C. Haynes, L.,R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

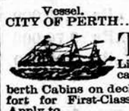
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	Swan	3190	About 18th Feb.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 3rd. Feb. 1893.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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Kind hearts, the gentle poet told
Ever yet the century grew old,
More precious are than coronets;
Perhaps; and these no diadem fair
So precious as a Head of Hair.

He of whose thick luxuriant locks
Anacreon, amorous minstrel, told
In vain at him misfortune mocks—
Rejoicing, happy, free, and bold,
Daphne and Chloe, Mab and Kate,
On him their kindest looks bestow;
Unwounded by the shafts of Fate
Cheerful he meets all winds that blow,
Hyperion's self, Jove's front, Apollo's beauty rare
Enchant in vain without luxuriant hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, KEMP & Co., LIMITED, Bombay

"Keep your hair on!"
[Popular saying.]

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

MESS PURVEYORS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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Of the most renowned producers and of the finest vintage, can be supplied in any quantities.

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Can be supplied in original Casks and Hogsheads.

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Price List on application.
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IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
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PILSENER BEER.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

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PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

KEMP'S TAN CREAM.

FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL:—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.

Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.

Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

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KALLIAN STREET, PRINCE'S DOCK.

FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE TREATY,

Champagne	Sherry
Claret, Bordeaux	Irish Whisky in wood and bottle
" Australian	Gin
Burgundy in wood and bottle	Geneva
Carlowitz	Liqueurs
Hock	Also
Marsala	German Asparagus.
Port	

ALL AT 20 PER CENT. OFF SELLING RATES
Cash against delivery.

It will repay any large buyers to visit Godown.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS

Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE

Apply to—

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Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

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EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
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GARDEN OF THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS
AT THE
PALACE OF JEWELS
(NEAR THE GAIETY THEATRE.)

The most FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT EVER SEEN in the EAST.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION:—Re. 1.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS, BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, COL. W. H. WILSON, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND The VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GOLDWYER-LEWIS, Vice-President of the Cathedral High Schools.

AN AMATEUR
THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1893,
TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE BUILDING FUND
OF THE
NEW CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

"SUNSET,"
BY JEROME K. JEROME.
Preceded by the Popular Farce,
THE "AREA BELLE."

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services:—

Mrs. WALTER LANG.	Mr. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Miss BLANCHE STEVENS.	Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.
Mrs. FRANK PREVOST.	Mr. G. McC. CAMPBELL, R.A.
Col. EMPSON, R.A.	Mr. FRANK PREVOST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1.

Stage Manager:—
MR. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Business Manager:—
MR. FRANK PREVOST.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

THE S. S. "KINLOCH" has arrived from NEW CASTLE and LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Packages containing turpentine, &c., if not taken delivery of at once, will be discharged at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

A Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 11th February, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882
And
In the Matter of the BALLADINA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., (in Liquidation.)

THE Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING in Chambers has, by an order, dated the 10th Day of February 1893, appointed Mr. WARREN BRUCE SMITH of Bombay European inhabitant to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 11th day of February 1893.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
FOLDING TABLES,
Camp Cots, Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING STOVES,
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED WARE,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

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H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, Re. 1. Children 8 As.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL T. S. WEIR will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT.—"QUETTA TO THE CAUCASUS," illustrated by Turcoman Costumes.

Members, their families, and Friends are invited to attend.

H. HERBERT JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

SALE NOTICE.
STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m., and continuing daily.

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ARMY, NAVY, AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD.,
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(TRAM TO DOOR.)

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BY ALICE M. HAYES.

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This little work aims at supplying the public with a truth-fulsketch of the healthy side of Anglo-Indian social life. Most writers on Indian Society seem to dwell chiefly on its exceptional and less savoury aspects. That the life of the English in India is in the main as pure and good as it is elsewhere cannot be denied; and the Story of ELSIE ELLERTON depicts this phase of it.

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FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA,
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By Col. R. H. BEDDOME, F. L. S.

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Passages in the Life of COLONEL BOWLONG, set down by his Adjutant.

CONTENTS:

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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored cotton tweed.
1 " cashmere.
5 bales grey drill.
6 " shirtings.
30 rolls wire fillets of sizes.
1 billard slate broken.
On account of the underwriters, ex s s Sutlej—
10 chests damaged green tea.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Filloselle, flannel, crewell and knitting silk, Roman satin and linen antis, kid and cloth stamped slippers, cushions, tea cosies, teapoy and table covers, Indian work long and short robes, handkerchiefs, French satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 13, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RAFTERS, RAILINGS, LIME, BAMBOOS, PLANKS, SHEDS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. MURZBAN, C.E. CLE., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 1-30 p.m., in the compound of St. George's Hospital, Bori Bunder, a large quantity of scaffolding teak rafters, planks, posts, railings, bamboos, lime, firewood, boxes, and for removal temporary sheds and iron privies, pickaxes and powras, &c.

N.B.—At 12-30 noon in the compound of Students' quarters, Elphinstone College (near the Tramway Stables, Colaba), a wooden chowkey for removal.

SALE OF Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Stoneware Pipes and Junctions, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, Tents, Dog-cart, Manual Fire Engines, Fire Escapes, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq, C S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Market, on THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1893, at 1-30 p.m., the following:—

A number of stoneware pipes, bends, junctions, flap traps, brass cocks, spindles, coupling ferrules, pickaxes, powras, scrapers, spanners, files, tools, gratings, looks, leather, canvas and suction hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, street gas lamps, dog-cart, manual fire engines, fire escapes, refuse bins, old iairing, record press, tins, woods casks, tubes, lead, wrought and cast iron, fire bars, iron drums, tapes, tents, naves, brass nozzles, gauges, scales, weights, old tire bars, wheels, ladders, boxes, coal dust and coal ashes at N S Pumping Station, Carnac Bunder.

SALE OF LIFE-BOAT STEAM LAUNCH "RIPON" AT APOLLO BUNDER.

Under instructions from the owners, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., one steam-launch "Ripon" No. 2608 of 4'11 register tonnage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1893, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of instruments, and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 13, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square Piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornamnits, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. GRITZ, Esq.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures, first-rate fancy table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of G. H. WEBB, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will under instructions from the mortgagee Premabai and on account and at the risk of Premji Tricumdas, the mortgagor, sell the undermentioned property at the premises on FRIDAY, 17th instant, at 4 p. m., under the power of sale given to the said mortgagee by the said mortgagor by an indenture, dated the 23rd day of December, 1891:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhandarwada at Wadachee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward No. 1610, Land Street Nos. 100, 4, 15 and 16, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507 and new No. 6158, old Survey No. 933, and new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 232 square yards and bounded on the east by the public road, called Wadachee Gadee or Bunder Street, on the west by the Public Road, called Dongrao Da De Souza Street, on the north by the property of Damjee Narayan, and on the south by the property of Khimji Jeeva, and which said premises was formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Premji Tricumdas, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Premabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

AUCTION SALE of Australian horses imported by Mr. C. G. Baldock from Australia.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at the Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station.

25 horses will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder on the above date.

A rare chance to secure first class horses at a cheap rate.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 13, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Bradford's Al Vowel washing machine.
1 18-stops American organ, by Beatty.
1 American organ, by Rose and Co.
A few cases of mineral waters of different sorts, figs, Cambridge and Oxford cigarettes, Old Judge tobacco in 1lb. tins.
On account of the concerned.
C-W—98—6010-11.—2 cases orsidue.
On account and at the risk of Mahomed Nuthoo—
F. T-M A & Co. 2—1 case Berlin wool.
On account and at the risk of the consignees, Messrs. Nazerally and Cumrooden, ex s s Kirby Hall—
B 903 1—1 case 250 gross G and J steel pens.
By order of Mr. Khaki Lakhamsey and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. M. Murray.
3 glass door large cupboards, 1 writing table and 3 without arm chairs.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of glassware, crockery, dumbwaiter, bentwood chairs, screens, sofas, cupboards, lamps, iron bars, double bedstead, and bookstand.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Sayers, consisting of gold watch and chain, gold ring, silver buttons, silver and copper coins, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. C. CONSIDINE, consisting of gold watch and chain, coins, studs and links, spectacles, rings, silver medals, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. HENRY CHARLES ALEXANDER, consisting of despatch box, silver and copper coins, pictures, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 hand cart.
1 Diamond framed safety bycicle, Rover pattern.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, (Col. Fuller's bungalow) opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, Cottage Pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, Hink's lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of A. L. WHITTELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chikulwady, near the Grant Road Station, by order of Govindjee Liladhur, the administrator of the estate of late Sha. Liladhur Javerchund, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Collett and Company, Limited, the mortgagor, the machinery of Collett's Flour Mill, consisting of—

1 wheat drawing machine, 1 flour and separating reel, 1 middling purifier, 2 patent roller mills No. 21, 2 smooth roller mills No. 17, 2 centrifugal sifting machines, 1 wheat washing and damping machine, conveyors, and 6 elevators, all from Ganz and Co., and a portable engine with boiler by Roobey and Co.

The machinery will be on view four days before the sale.

For terms and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Balkrishna and Pherozsha, attorneys for Govindjee Liladhur, or to the undersigned.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

1 rich-toned mahogany Square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer as good as new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 13, 1893.

MADAME WALDT,
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LADY DENTIST
GUARANTEES for all her manipulations; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.
SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY
58, HORNBY ROW, 2ND FLOOR,
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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

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EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Communications should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—13, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances mayalso be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.
London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 6 "
4½ " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for Fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER THIS DATE the BUSINESS of The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, LIMITED, will be carried on under the name and style of The MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

Bombay, 4th February, 1893.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CLUB will be held in the CLUB HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 27th February, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES,—1893.

AT the FORTHCOMING RACES the following RATES will be CHARGED for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz:—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a Free Ticket to admit self and one Lady,
Additional Tickets to Subscribers (for Members of their Family), Rs. 5 per day.
Carriage Enclosures.....Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand, Ring, and Paddock...Rs. 30 for the season, to admit self and one Lady.
Day Ticket .....Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.
Carriage Enclosures .....Rs. 7 per day.

Subscribers will receive, on application, their Tickets from MESSRS. LUDHA KERAM & Co. Bellasis Road, Byculla. No Subscribers' Tickets will be issued after the 25th February, excepting Additional Tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
TOM, LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,037½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank ..	48,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£21
National Bank of India	140,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In liqn.
Silver Share ...	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Reclam	7,500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile...	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance.....	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation..	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue.	580	375	225	67½	1025
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.....	800	800	800	9 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	985
Deccan Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		800	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	14,000	200	175	div 23½	205
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.....	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcus & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Fire in.	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	---	20
Scundy & Co...	1,500	100	100	9	60
Shaftesbull and					
Austin, Ld....	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co..	9,900	125	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	$ 200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	2100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	009'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355xd
Apollo	750	008'5	2,300	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	500	200	200	16	150 / 200
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	200	200	all		240
Colaba	2500	1,880	1,880	20	290 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	---	---	135
Fort	5150	2000	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy...	450	500	500	50	475x / 127½
Hirgoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32½	130
Madhavdas Chunilal & Co. Ld.	---	---	---	65	520
Madras Law Printing Co. Ld.	200	500	500	---	85
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munnar M.....	1,000	200	all	Rs. 23½	260
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	125
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	390
Sabapathi & Co. (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	400	25	1,375 x 1
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,900	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	1375	200	all	75	237½
Vellkart	---	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	47
Anglo-Indian..	1,345		100	5	805
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	800	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	---	325nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	480
Central India...	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Commercial Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	660 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	545
Coorla Mills ...	900	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Doral Mills Co., Ld.....	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingughat Mill	700	800	500	40 / 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,150
Imperial Cotton Manfg.	900	500	500	Rs.	385
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jowraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,800	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahalaxmee..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
Massagon	5,000	0	250	6	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,060	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills..	7,279	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	2,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soondercias	750	4,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahrasta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld..	2,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	80	630
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	980	15	500
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,800	25	275
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	91

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-5 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-13
English Sovereigns	"	16-2
Do. Prussian	"	13-7
Bar Silver 17 Bottomers	"	105-6
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-11
Quicksilver Dollars	"	200 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200
Five Francs	"	154

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Justices' Election of a Councillor, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Amateur Theatricals, 8-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 11th:—Kinloch (s), from London; Simla (s), Busreh; Karagola (s), Karachi; and Hebe (schr), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 11th:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c; Clio (s), Hull; Henry Bolckow (s), Persian Gulf; La Seyne (s), Aden, &c; Persia (s), and Etolia (s), Liverpool, &c.; Oriental (s), London, &c.; Merida (s), Antwerp; and Inchisla (s), Diamond Island. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), for China, &c.; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne, Clio, Kaveri, Wissman, and Akbar left the dock on Saturday.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—Govind Natha, aged twenty years, while engaged cleaning the roof of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s office, at Frere Road, on the 10th instant, accidentally fell from a ladder, about fifteen feet high, and sustained injuries to his back. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, and detained there.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.—A special meeting of the members of the new managing committee of the B. E. I. Association will be held at the office of the Bombay East Indian Printing Press Co., at 5-15 p.m., to-day, to select candidates for the offices of president, vice-presidents, secretary, vice-secretaries, treasurer, and vice-treasurer of the above Association.

A DANCE.—A pleasant quadrille party, under the auspices of the Carel Social Club, was held in the premises, adjoining the English Hotel, on Saturday, and a very agreeable entertainment it was. The floor was good, the decoration perfect, and the music, supplied by the National Band, was all that could be desired. Great credit is due to the honorary secretary, who was also the master of ceremonies, for his exertions in making this, the Club's first entertainment, a success.

THEFT AT NAGDEVIN STREET.—Mahommed Ally Tyeb Ally, residing on the third floor of a house, in Nagdevie Street, reported to the police that, on the 9th instant, during his absence, the lock of his door was wrenched off, and a looked cupboard inside one of his rooms was forced open. Sundry gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 439, were stolen from the cup-board. There were two women present in the adjoining room, but they did not hear any noise.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March of the Peers (Iolanthe)	A Sullivan.
Overture ..... La part du diable	Auber.
Minuet	Boccherini.
Valse ..... La Cigale	C Coote.
Selection ..... The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Polka ..... My Queen of Hearts	Toski.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Secretariat, at 5-30 this evening:—

March	Fulius
Errinarungan R Wagner's	Tanhauser
Valse	Autograph
Welcome Gavotte	
Babilonia Selection	
Galop	Hermit's Bells

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GOA NEWS.—His Excellency Lord Harris has informed the Governor-General of Goa that the Bombay Government is pleased to recognise the good services of Mr. Filomeno Figueirido, the Administrator of Sanguem, in the capture of a criminal, who had taken refuge in the Portuguese territory.—The total Abkari receipts for the month of December last were Rs. 48,553, and the total realised from August last amounted to Rs. 2,71,474. The number of cocoanuts tapped was 47,202, exclusive of 311 for jagree, and 153 for bread yrest. The licences for native spirits for six months fetched Rs. 40,021 and for Europe spirits, Rs. 986. Small-pox is spreading in every direction. The number of deaths in Pangim from this cause amounts to 60.

PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION.—The happy success which attended Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., after nine years' hard labour in England would seem to import fresh blood into the veins of our Parsee neighbours in Hyderabad. It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Dubash, of Agra, a gentleman of a very kindly disposition and public spirit, is coming to the fore in the cause of humanity. He has been appointed president of the newly-started People's Association in Secunderabad, and is rendering great service to the civil population of that town. The Association could not have selected a better person than Mr. Shapoorjee. He is a man of experience, of powerful intellect, and reasoning, and under his guidance and good counsel the Association is sure to work well.—*Madras Evening Mail.*

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE STUDENT.—An inquest was held at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, yesterday, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Sorabji Fakerji, a student, aged twenty-four years. The deceased attended the St. Xavier's College, and lived with his mother. Managing the property left by his father; was in good circumstances, and enjoyed good health. Yesterday morning he left home to go to the sea-shore to say his prayers. He did not return. Sorabji Ardeshir a tally-clerk, who was saying his prayers sitting on a bench, opposite the Marine Lines Railway station, saw the body floating in the sea. With the assistance of another Parsee he brought the body out of water. Life was then extinct. The deceased was seen two or three times in a fainting fit, but it did not require the treatment of a doctor. He could not swim, and never bathed in the sea. He was unmarried, and did intend to marry at present, as he was studying for the Previous Examination in which he failed last November. He had no quarrel with any body. The jury recorded a verdict that the death was caused by the deceased having committed suicide by drowning himself in the sea.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Bake House Street, touching the death of G. E. Courtenay, a clerk in the services of Mr. Charles Cornaglia, a confectioner. The deceased had previously served as a clerk under Mr. Borri, refreshment room keeper, at the Victoria Terminus, and left his service in October last. He then served as a clerk at Mr. Cornaglia's, whose service he left a month ago. Deceased always complained of pain in his chest, and was weak and pale. He lived in a room in the house of Bellina Begemsteif, at Forbes Street. On Friday, at about noon, he left home and returned at 10 p. m., seeming to be in his usual state, and went to bed. At 1 p.m. on Saturday afternoon a Borah came and knocked loudly at the door of the deceased, and getting no answer, went away. Bellina then went to his room and found the deceased dead. The police were then sent for. Dr. Sidney-Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, examined the body, and was of opinion that the cause of death was heart-disease. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

THE INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.—The tenth anniversary of the Instituto *Luso-Indiano* was celebrated with an amateur performance at the Novelty Theatre, on Friday last. The spacious hall was filled with a large gathering from the Portuguese community, which takes a lively interest in the well-being of the Instituto. The performance commenced with an overture followed by a pianoforte solo by Mr. Gonsalves. A song specially composed was sung by little ons Master Simplicio Furtado playing the violin. A performance in Portuguese, "A marriage by advertisement" was gone through creditably, *Miss* Leonilde de Souza as D. Bertha sustaining her part with a self-command highly appreciated by the audience. It was followed by a musical trio, and Mr. A. J. de Souza concluded the first part with a comic song. "Ici ou Paull Francais" was then acted in English, Misses Natalia Fernandes, Gertrude Barretto, and Mary P. Pinto, with four gentlemen amateurs, taking part in it, and doing full credit to the piece. "The song that reached my heart" was next sung by Miss Nathalia Fernandes. A comical scene, "Ze cholaca," was performed by Mr. Cauches Rodrigues with appropriate gestures and singing, and the second part was concluded by Mr. P. V. de Souza singing the comic song "The Mashur King" which was greeted with applause. God save the Queen concluded the proceedings.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mithibai.....	5	0	0
Total Rs...	5	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged...Rs.	97,128	9	2
Grand Total.....Rs.	97,133	9	2

H. A. AGWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
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Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

SPEAKING at the Lucknow Martiniere College annual commemoration on the 6th inst. Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are all indebted to the Principal and Secretary, Mr. Sykes, for his very interesting report on the work of the La Martiniere College and of the La Martiniere Girls' High School of which he is the Honorary Secretary. But we are still more indebted to him and to Miss Greenwood for the work which they have done in conducting these noble institutions to such succesful results. It is not possible. I think, to exaggerate the importance of institutions of this class. If there is one duty which presses upon us more than another it is that of providing suitable education for the children of our own race whose parents are compelled to live and domocile themselves in India. And the importance of schools instituted for this purpose is becoming more and more evident owing to the present conditon of Europeans in this country who, as Mr. Sykes has truly said, by circumstances over which none of us has any control, are being compelled to look to the schools in India for the means of educating their children. Day by day the number of this class is being added to. It may be possible, and I hope it will be possible, for the Government to adopt measures to remedy the evil which is bringing about this states of things. But even if no remedy for it is found, it will only be in accord with our character as Englishmen to devise measures for our own relief, and one of the main measures will be, I have no doubt, to do all that is possible to add to the resources and improve the efficiency of such institutions as this. The College for boys and the High School for girls do not stand quite on the same footing. The La Martiniere College for boys is, I think, unique of its kind in this part of India. It is the only College for Europeans which is supported entirely by its own endownments and by the fees paid by the parents of the boys educated at it. It has always been, as you are aware, quite independent of Government aid, and has never been under the authority or inspection of the Education Department. Hitherto it has not sent up its students for any of the public examinations conducted under the authority of the Department. It has devoted itself mainly and with much success to preparing pupils for the examination of the Engineering College at Roorkee. Seeing that great numbers of boys did not go up for this examination but left school without any authoritative certificate of the educational attainments which they had acquired here, it was suggested to the Governors that it would be well if the students were sent up for the public examinations for European schools, the high or final examination, the middle examination and the primary examination. This proposal was adopted and accordingly last year, 1892, for the first time, boys from this College went up for these examinations and the teaching of the College was thus submitted to an independent and external test. The success of the scholars has been, as Mr. Sykes has told us, most remarkable; and it is the more notable because the teachers had no previous experience in preparing boys for these examinations and because changes were made in the curriculum shortly before the long vacation. Last year, moreover, the number of candidates who proffered themselves and the number of those who succeeded was larger than it has been in times past. It is, therefore, gratifying to find the pupils of this College under these circumstances taking such high places in the lists. It is evident that the independence of the school and its exemption from inspection has placed it under no material disadvantage. The Girls' School is on a somewhat different footing from the College for boys. It has always been an aided institution although it has received considerable support from the Martiniere Funds. It has always been subject as an aided institution to the inspection and control of the Education Department. The places obtained by the girl students in the examinations testify sufficiently to the success of the teaching given under Miss Greenwood's supervision. The Inspector, moreover, has especially commended the composition in the middle school and the methods of solutions of questions in arithmetic. Attention is also given to the instruction of the girls in cookery and in domestic economy in a practical manner. The candidates for admission exceed the capacity of the school. But new class rooms and dormitories are in course of construction and will shortly enable Miss Greenwood to increase the number of her pupils. To the matter of physical education great attention is paid in the boys' school. And to this probably is greatly due the wonderfully good health of the school, which is certainly remarkable good for boys of European race in the plains of India. The experience of the College shows that boys can be kept in health in the plains. I am inclined to attribute much to the wise arrangement which has fixed the long vacation at the time of year which is most unhealthy in the plains namely from the middle of August to the middle of October. There is, no doubt, that Lucknow in the cold weather has a good climate and if the boys can escape from the latter part of the rains and the month or so immediately following they cannot be said to live in a bad climate. I wish to say a few words about the volunteer companies. You have, I think, Mr. Sykes, three companies—two of volunteers and one of cadets. And it is very gratifying to know on the highest military authority, that of H. E. Lord Roberts himself, that the volunteers of the Martiniere are thoroughly efficient. I take a great interest in volunteering and I attach great importance to it. I think every man of our race in India has a responsibility to bear in this matter. He is bound to be able to use his hands as well as his head, and to be ready to protect the women and children who are in such numbers among us. When we consider the increase which has taken place in the numbers of our women and children, the relatively small strength of British soilders; the huge areas that have been added to the country that they have to control; and the comparatively small increase that has been made by their numbers; the importance of having a volunteer force, ready in case of accidents to relieve the regular troops of garrison duty and to protect our families, will be evident. No one who walks about the old Residency buildings and other scenes famous for the heroism of our countrymen, and treads the grounds consecrated by their blood can fail to feel how necessary it is he should be able to defend himself and to protect the helpless. It is, therefore, very gratifying to find the boys of this institution taking a leading place in this matter and I hope that none of you who belong to this Corps will cease to be volunteers when you leave this College. I think, ladies and gentlemen, I was justified in calling these schools noble institutions. When we meet here, we must feel, I was about to say pride, but it would be more appropriate to say gratitude in remembering what we owe to the generous foreigner, Major General Claude Martin, who at a time too when there can have been but little friendly feeling between our nation and his, applied his great fortune to the foundation of these schools, the benefits of which would be reaped as he must have known by the descendants of Englishmen. There are some points connected with the school which have been passed over lightly by Mr. Sykes, who in speaking of his own work is naturally under some restraint and I wish to draw your attention particularly to the high terms in which the moral conduct and tone of the boys that leave the Martiniere is spoken of by the Principal of the Roorkee Engineering College and by the Chaplain of Roorkee. You will find what the Rev. Mr. Kitchin says recorded in the printed report. In his remarks, this evening, Mr. Sykes adverted to schools in other parts of India, which might have more advantages than are possessed by this College. I venture to think, for my own part, that there can be few institutions which have advantages that this College can boast. In the first place instead of being supported by grants from the public revenue it has its own grand endowment derived from the will of its founder whose name the boys can learn to remember with honour and respect. Then there are these noble buildings with their richness of ornament so different from the rectangular white washed walls of the rooms usually erected for Government schools. These things must contribute to the happiness of the boys and enable them to look back to their school days and to regard their old school with some pride and pleasure. And lastly the College is situated in Lucknow a place not only beautiful in itself but full of traditions and memories calculated to make all the boys who are instructed, as these boy doubtless are, in the events of the past, proud of their race, and to inspire them with a resolve to do their duty in what ever their walk of life may be.

THE *Times* Berlin correspondent writes:—"In a report published in the *Colonialblatt*, the commander of the German station of Bukoba pays a well-deserved tribute to the exertions made by the English in Uganda in the cause of humanity. Slave-raiding, he says, never existed in the Victoria Nyanza district, but the slave trade was carried on to a certain extent, though it was not nearly so widespread as in the regions around Lake Tanganyika. This, however, has entirely disappeared since the occupation of Uganda by the English and the foundation of the German stations. The writer asserts most emphatically that it will be lost labour to put a steamer on the Victoria Nyanza for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE case in which Kisergar Heeragar, Mohunt of the *gadi* of a certain sect of Hindu hermits, carrying on business in the name of the firm of Revagar Coovergur, at Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, and at Cutch Mandvi, charged Shunkergar, moonim of the Bombay branch of the firm, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 11,100, was called on for further hearing at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

At the first hearing of the case sometime ago the complainant in his examination by Mr. Inverarity, corroborated the statement made in the information, which has already been published. At the second hearing Mr. James Jardine, counsel for the defence, cross-examined the complainant, who stated that in his seat he was the Mohunt or principal. The Mohunt had the right to adopt *chellas* or disciples. The *chellas* had no right to appoint *poop-chellas* or grand disciples without the consent of the witness. Kishergar would have been witness's heir, provided the *guroo* had not during his life-time adopted anybody else as his disciple. Witness did not know that Kisergar had adopted the accused as his *chella*. Kisergar had informed witness that he had adopted the accused as his *chella*. Before the ceremony of adoption witness used to call the accused by the name of Shunkergar Sumbhagar, but after that he called him Shunkergar Kishergar. In a letter written to the accused, the witness had addressed him as Shunkergur Kishergur. In that letter the words "children of the house" were used for Shunkergur and Kishergur. A charge relating to the sum of Rs. 100 was withdrawn by the witness at the last hearing. Before bringing that charge witness had made no inquiry. If a *chella* married, his rights were forfeited. Witness did not know if the accused married, nor had he taken any steps against him on that charge. Witness was anxious to prove the marriage of the accused. Witness had prevented the accused from interfering in the business of the firm in Bombay. The witness had read a document purporting to be a marriage agreement, but he did not know whether it was in Kishergar's own handwriting. Witness did not think he would win the case on the strength of that document. Witness did not ask the accused to bring the original copy of the agreement to Cutch, the head *muthak* of the sect. Jametram had come to Cutch with the accused. The accused never informed the witness that he had spent Rs. 6,000 in gathering that evidence.

The case was to be further heard on Saturday, but owing to pressure of work his Worship adjourned it until the 18th instant.

PONTIFICATE OF LEO XIII.

On the 20th of February Leo XIII. will complete the fifteenth year of his Pontificate. Since St. Peter transferred his See from Antioch to Rome in the year 42 of Our Lord, 256 Popes have ruled the Church as vicegerents of Christ within the space of 1851 years. The average length of a Papal reign has thus been seven years. St. Peter was Bishop of Rome for 25 years; for 1800 years no one of his successors reached his term, and it had become proverbial to say at the installation of a new Pontiff: *Annos Petri non videbit*. He shall not see the years of St. Peter, Pius IX., however, of glorious memory, was privileged not only to reach the years of St. Peter, but to add to them even the average length of a Pontifical reign; the world marvelled, to behold for 32 years the same occupant of the Papal throne and learned to relegate its previous notion regarding the team of a Supreme Pontificate into the region of the illusory. Among the Popes, that have enjoyed a long reign, is Pius VI. (1775-1799), whose pontificate was short of that of St. Peter by only half-a-year Two Popes, Pius VII. (1800-1823) and Adrian I. (772-795), reigned for 23 years. Two other Popes had a reign of 22 years, four of 21, two of 19, three of 18, two of 17 and five of 16 years. There are, therefore, only 23 Popes among 256 whose length of reign extended beyond the 15 years of our present Pontiff.

Going through the list of the Popes no one will fail to notice the striking fact that in the last two centuries the average reign of the Supreme Pontiffs has been considerably longer than in the preceding centuries. To show this more in detail, we will divide the whole duration of the Roman See into four periods; the first from the year 42 to 672, the second from 672 to 1154, the third from 1154 to 1700, the fourth from 1700 to the present year. In the first period, comprising 630 years, the Church had 76 Popes with an average reign of 8 years; in the second period comprising [illegible] years there [illegible] Popes with an average reign of only 5 years; the third period saw 72 Popes within 546 years, the length of their reigns being on the average 7 years. The fourth period has given us 14 Popes within 193 years, the average terms of their reign reaching almost 14 years. The average number of the four periods being thus respectively 8, 5, 7 and 14, it follows that the average reign of a Pope in our present period is one and three-fourths of what it was in the first, almost triple of what it was in the second and double of what it is in the third period.

This plain reckoning reveals to us a historical phenomenon, which may be regarded as remarkable.

It need of course not be a matter of surprise that the Popes in the majority of cases have a short reign, considerably below the average reign of kingly dynasties. The 55 Sovereigns, that have ruled over England since Egbert, the first Anglo-Saxon King ascended the throne in the year 827, had each on the average a reign of 19 years, which is far in advance of seven years, the average term of a Roman Pontificate. But Kings often come to the throne, when yet young, or even as children; they are not elected to their exalted position by a scrutinium, but obtain it by right of birth. It is not so with the Popes. They are called to the See of St. Peter by a body of men, who are distinguished by their learning and judgment and usually venerable also by their age. It is evident, then, that young men, whatever be their accomplishments, will not be elected to the Supreme Pontificate.—*Bombay Examiner.*

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

545-92—In person—(a pauper)—Bhimjee Raghowjee vs Chagan Moolchand and others.
644-92—In person—Madowjee Pitambar vs Chapsi Luckmichand and another.
652-92—Payne, G and S—Meherali Mahomed Patell vs Hajee Mahomed Fakira.
Defended New Long Causes.
321-91—Janardhan and A.—C A Turner vs Hajee Abdula Esmail Khatiba—T A Bland—Part heard.
574-92—Payne G and S—Hajee Sulleman Abdul vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassam—Edgelow and G.
575-92—J C Cama—Rohmutboo and another vs Abdul Hooscin Bhaijibhai—In person.
577-92—Payne G and S—Alfred Waldren and another vs Merwanjee Framjee, George and another—Wadia and G and M N Saklatwala.
527-92—Khunderao M—Easwani Shri, Shri Girdharji Maharaj, Shri Govindraj Maharaj Tikait vs Shri Rukmin Wahujee—Little S N and B
484-92—H S Dikshit for pauper—Caroline Clemetson vs Joseph Samuel Clemetson and another.
For Further Directions.
89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy—Roughton and B.
Defended New Long Causes.
557-92—Mansuklal D and J—Sonee Narandas Lukhmichand vs Soni Virchand Luckhmichand—Matuibhoy and J.
564-92—Chalk W and S—Poonsey Assoo and others vs Devoo Vena and others—E Wilkin and B M and M.
565-92—Bhaishunker and K—Purshotum Odhowjee vs Meghjee Govin and others—Brown M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.
43-93—Framjee and M—Shewlal Bhaichand vs. Jehangir Nanabhai Gazdar.
For Dismissal.
463-92—Framji and M—Cassum Noor Mahomed vs. Awad bin Gomer Sultan Nawaz Junge—Crawford B and Co.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-91—Daptary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Banoo Gamat and others—Chitnis, M and M. —Part heard.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff.
Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.
714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.
Long Causes.
712-90—Trabjee and D—Mahomedally Dawo

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FOR
1893.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday in London and Paris, respectively; and the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 38⅜d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent per oz. cheaper, at 83¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 580,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·99 to 84 cents per oz. About £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Indian Council allotted 1½ lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta, at Is. 2⅛d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, but is the same as obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remains at Is. 2¼d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to this port; and £50,000 of the former metal to Calcutta. Private messages report a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Silver in London to-day, at 3 5-16d. per oz.

No further change took place in the Wheat or Linseed Market yesterday. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,410,000 quarters or 100,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Spot American Cotton declined ¼d. in Liverpool yesterday, say to 4¼d. per lb., and in East Indian, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomras, and Bengals, and "Good" Hinganghat were 1-16 lower; while Tinnevellys receded ¼d. per lb. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was also 1-16d. lower, at 5¼d. per lb. American Arrivals declined 1-32 to 3-64d. per lb., the extreme quotations having been 4 25-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 57-64d. for June-July. The Market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the Sales having been only 5,000 bales without any East Indians. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

The weekly Cotton statistics from Liverpool show the total Sales to have been 5,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 35,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats), while the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales less, at 46,000 bales. The week's Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 63,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 9,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 15,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though 608,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales less than on the previous Friday, at 15,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased during the week by 40,000 bales, while of East Indian Cotton there were 14,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below now show a decrease in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe of 307,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 762,000 bales as against the year before; and in East Indians, an increase of 3,000 bales, and a falling off of 215,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. A decline of 5-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool during the week under notice, and Arrivals receded 15-64 to ¼d. per lb., making the spot quotation still 1 1-16d. higher than at the same time last year, though 1-16d. lower than in 1891.

A Reuter's telegram from Washington under yesterday's date states that, according to the Agricultural Bureau's report, the proportion of the Cotton crop already marketed is 87½ per cent. The consolidation of the returns as compared with the last crop shows an average of 69 3-16 per cent.

In presence of this report, however, the New York market remained unchanged as to the price of ready Mid-Uplands yesterday, at 9¼ cents per lb., while Futures for May were 8 points lower, at 9·10 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, making a very light week again compared with both the two preceding years, the total deficiency now shown in this season's arrivals as against those in 1892 and 1891, being 1,634,000 bales, and 1,436,000 bales respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

Week's receipts	8,000	184,000	147,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	44,000	84,000	85,000
" " Continent	63,000	92,000	60,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	4,101,000	5,735,000	5,537,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,579,000	2,417,000	2,252,000
" " to Continent do.	1,299,000	1,627,000	1,788,000
" Stock in the Ports	930,000	1,224,000	823,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,300,000	4,607,180	3,538,240
" " Surats	214,000	211,000	428,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,654,000	1,669,070	1,016,660
" London	3,000	8,000	20,000
American Afloat	120,000	215,000	250,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total	1,787,090	1,902,070	1,336,660
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	3 13-16d.	4 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4 5-16d.	3 5-16d.	4d.
Difference	9-16d.	¼d.	15-16d.

A moderate business, though almost entirely for local spinners' account, has been done in Cotton here to-day, in a quiet market, and at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of ready new Jalgaum, at Rs. 226; while the Mills have taken 1,900 bales, made up of 1,000 Jalgaum, at Rs. 222-5; 400 Dhulia at Rs. 215; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 235; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 237; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 240 per candy.

WHEAT is still neglected by shippers, only a small business having again been done in a quiet market and on the basis of previous quotations for all kinds.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has further advanced in value half an anna per cwt., to Rs. 8-2-6 to Rs. 8-5-0 per cwt., but other descriptions are unchanged, this market also having been quiet, with but little export business doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,092	bales.
Wheat	14,615	cwts.
Linseed	3,720	"
Rapeseed	2,167	"
Gingelly	7,081	"
Groundnuts	6,660	"
Castorseed	1,094	"
Rice	71,365	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and quotations are unchanged; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2 11-16d. and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and 1-32d. higher, forward; but without any business being reported. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2⅝d. for ready and forward delivery, a moderate amount having been done for March-April-May, but the business passing both ways has been very limited, and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 2 23-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 11-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2⅝d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 2⅝d. "
Francs do. ...1·56⅛d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet but steady at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from yesterday's final rates for Fours, quotations at closing this evening being 106¼ for cash; 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; and 105 3-16 for the early April account; with 100½ to 101, nominal, still quoted for 4½ per *Cents*.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only change in rates for Mill Scrip is an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas. Bombay-Burma Trading, new issue, have declined Rs. 65. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,037½ per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Aden, at or about 6 a.m., on Monday, the 13th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MATHEW—Jan 19, at 16, Elliot-road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, the wife of H A W Mathew (Audit Dept, E I Ry, Calcutta), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—ROW—Jan 21, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, Carlton-hill, Brighton, George Robert Christie, to Lilian, eldest daughter of the late W S Row, Maj-Gen, Ben S C.
CURTIS—HAMMOND—Jan 19, at St Patrick's, Hove, Brighton, Falconer Charles, eldest and only surviving son of the late J F Curtis, of Rambrola, Chupra, Bengal, to Muriel Eva, only daughter of Dr F J Hammond, M D, F R C S, of Indianapolis, Indiana, U S A.

DEATHS.

BLANFORD—Jan 23, at Folkestone, Henry Francis Blanford, F R S, late Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
BOND—Jan 23, Mrs Ann Bond, wife of Maj-Gen F W Bond, late R A (Madras), aged 73.
CLARK—Dec 9, at Oak Villa, 35, Derby-road, Croydon, James Clark, only son of the late Capt J Clark, H E I C S, who was drowned in the George Canning, off the Island of Mauritius, in 1823, aged 67.
WINGFIELD—Jan 24, at Upper Tooting, Anthony Wingfield, Lieut-Col, late Madras Staff Corps (late 47th Regt M N I, aged 57.
WOODS—Jan 24, at Torquay, Albert William Woods, of the College of Arms, only son of the late W F Woods and grandson of Sir A W Woods, Garter, aged 27.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ARNOLD JENKINS—February 11, at Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of R. A. Arnold Jenkins, of a daughter.
COHEN—February 12, at Bombay, the wife of M. S. Cohen, of a daughter. (China papers please copy.)

KOLHAPUR.

BIRTH.

SHANNON—February 9, at Kolhapur, the wife of R. J. Shannon, B. A., C. E., State Executive Engineer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DILL—JACKSON—February 4, at the Cantonment Church, Lucknow, by the Revd. L Klugh, Chaplain, of Jhansi, Richard M Colquhoun Dill, Lieutenant, 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, Adjutant, Midland Railway Volunteers, to Mary Maud Grant Jackson, eldest daughter of the late John Grant Jackson, of Ilex Lodge, Dawlish Devon, and Mrs Grant Jackson, Harrington Gds, S Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1893.

THE announcement of the betrothal of his Royal Highness the Duke of York is the ratification of the wish of all her Majesty's subjects. It was stated at the time that when the Duke of Clarence and Avondale found the end approaching, he called his Royal brother to him and said: "Take care of May." The wish thus intimated by her grandson in almost his last utterance was known to be dear to her Majesty's heart. Its realisation after the lapse of a year spent in regrets for the young prince, who was snatched away almost on the eve of his marriage, is the one consolatory element in a mournful episode which saddened the public in the January of last year. The nuptials of the Princess May of Teck with the Heir-Presumptive of the wide dominions of the Queen-Empress is the fulfilment of a destiny which seemed at one moment to be darkened for ever.

WHEN in November last Lord Lansdowne publicly stated that his Highness the Nizam was only at the beginning of his career as a ruler, and that it was permissible to look forward to a time when his Highness, with ideas matured by experience and observation, would find himself in a position to impress them upon others, and undertake [illegible] would leave their mark upon the State, and earn the lasting gratitude of his subjects, the full meaning of the utterance was not understood, even in the best-informed circles, and it is only now that its full import becomes apparent. His Excellency said that he had the best reasons for knowing that the Nizam had lately bestowed much earnest thought upon the position and affairs of his State. Recalling Lord Ripon's counsel to his Highness to look to his finances, the Viceroy pointedly said that the advice was sound, for a solvent exchequer is an indispensable condition of a fruitful and beneficent administration. No government from the Government of India downwards can succeed unless its liabilities are adequately fulfilled. After adequately remunerating the services of those whom it employs it can devote a fair proportion of its revenues to the development of the resources of the country. In speaking thus Lord Lansdowne was giving expression to the views of the Nizam himself. On two occasions during the Viceroy's stay in Hyderabad the Nizam was closeted with his Excellency, and of his own initiative told his visitor that he was far from satisfied with the form of government in his dominions, with the results which it had brought about, or with his own position in the State. He unfolded a scheme which he had matured for the reform of the administration of the State. He received assurance of the countenance and support of the Government of India in any course which might conduce to the reform of the administration and the improvement of the condition of his subjects. The Viceroy, speaking at the State banquet, expressed his approval of the determination of his Highness to turn to account the experience he obtained while prudently familiarising himself with the circumstances of his people before "taking vigorous strides on the path of reform." He pointed out that nowhere is it more important than in Hyderabad that the government of an Indian State by an Indian ruler should be successful, seeing that the Nizam's Dominions cover a hundred thousand square miles with a population of eleven millions. It should not be in the power of anyone to say that in arresting the process by which the greater part of India had passed under the direct rule of the Crown the Government had shown itself unmindful of the welfare of millions of people, who still remain outside the limits of British India. This was a sufficiently plain intimation that the time has come to bring the administration of the important State of Hyderabad to the level of that which obtains in the dominions of the Queen-Empress.

Whether the new Cabinet Council, and the measures of retrenchment which accompany that innovation succeed or not, there is one feature in the new departure which must be equally gratifying to the Government of India and all who take interest in the welfare of the State, and that is that the Nizam himself, before the Viceroy spoke at the banquet, had recognised the necessity of reform, and had evolved in his own mind a scheme of re-organisation, which, whatever may be its merits or demerits, has received the approval, and will have the support of the Government of India. The first essential to improvement is the recognition that it is necessary, when a ruler is actuated by the desire to initiate reforms and points out the path on which they should proceed, there is reason to hope the work of reorganisation and regeneration will not fail. The scope of the changes in the character of the administration is set forth in an important paragraph in the *jarida* published on the subject. Hitherto, it is stated, "the great burden of the administration has been laid on the shoulders of the Minister alone: he should now be relieved of a large part of the responsibility. The other nobles of the State, who have hitherto taken no part in the Government of the country, should now be given an opportunity of serving the public." It is the intention of the Nizam that in future members of the nobility shall be inured to the duties of high office, and a certain number of them shall form, with the Minister, a Cabinet or Council, the members of which shall individually preside over certain departments of the administration, and collectively shall carry on the work of Government under his supervision. The notification also directs that natives of Hyderabad shall in future have preference for employment in the subordinate offices of Government. His Highness is further convinced, the notification goes on to say, that "since the natives of the State may be considered to be more likely to sympathise with it preference should be given to them and they should be given opportunities of serving it, which have hitherto been denied to them." Unfortunately, it is not so easy for a notification in a *Government Gazette* to supply the necessary qualifications of training and efficiency, the want of which has caused the Hyderabadis hitherto to fare badly in competition with more competent and alert men who have learned the routine of administration work in British India. If this provision is to have effect consistently with the efficiency of the public service, measures must be taken to afford a certain number of the more promising pupils of the Hyderabad High School a period of training in British India. There ought not to be much difficulty in this, seeing that the Government of India have proffered the Nizam every assistance in the work of improving the administration of the State.

The great reforms effected by the first Sir Salar Jung necessitated the employment of native officials, chiefly borrowed from the Government of the North-West Provinces; it was found by experience that Hyderabadis of that time had not the aptitude or even the desire to qualify for the drudgery and routine of regular office work. Since then education must have raised up a class of Hyderabadis who, with some preliminary training in British territory, ought to be able to do good work in their own State. This is, however, entirely a question of detail, and does not touch the principle of the changes which have been determined upon. These are very sweeping, and stated with a degree of candour not usual in Government documents. Not only is a reform of the administration in view but an eradication of abuses and a reduction of expenditure, which is expected to amount to two lakhs in every department of Government. The Council will be composed of the Minister who will be the President, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra will be Vice-President and also Revenue Muin-ul-Maham, or Minister, the Peshcar Rajah Kishen Pershad—a Hindu nobleman, who has been the traditional head of the Financial Department—will be Military Muin-ul-Maham. Fakr-ul-Mulk will have charge of the Judicial Department, and Ikhtikhar-ul-Mulk will be Minister of Public Works, and have charge of the Police. The Minister, Sir Asman Jah will have the Department of Finance in his immediate charge, with Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Mehdi Ali) as his Secretary. Each of the Muin-ul-Mahams will have a Secretary, whose pay is limited to Rs. 150 per month, while an Assistant on Rs. 500 per month is also provided for each. Each of the Secretaries will be secretary to the Council for a month by turns; he will make a minute of the proceedings, of which two copies are to be made—one for the Minister and the other for the Council. Every Secretary will submit all important matters for consideration and the orders of the Council, so that responsibility shall rest on that body. Major Gough will be Secretary to the Peshcar and have command of the Regular Forces, while a Native of Hyderabad his co-secretary, will command the Irregulars. It is, as we have intimated, quite a new departure to place the Peshcar—whose hereditary functions are concerned with finance only—at the head of the Military Department; special emphasis is laid in the Notification on the importance of the position, which it is pointed out is always held in other countries by personages of high station. The scheme must be judged, like every other measure which has received the force of law, by the results. It has secured the approval of the Government of India and it will also, doubtless, receive the support of public opinion as the first resolute effort of the Nizam to reform the machinery of administration, lighten the burdens of the country, and promote the material and moral progress of his wide dominions. It is been said that the discordant elements brought together in the Council will reduce the chances of cordial co-operation, on which the success of Cabinets, whether in England or in India, must depend. But it may be taken for granted that the Nizam who has made up his mind to take a personal and prominent part in the government of his country, will not allow the scheme to fall through, and those whom he has called to assist him in the government will, it may be hoped, work together harmoniously and loyally for the good of the State, under the eye of their Sovereign.

DEVOUT Mahomedans, as we all know, object on principle—Mahomedan principle—to any pictorial representation of the Restorer of Islam. But it is left to the *Bombay Guardian* and its correspondents to denounce pictorial representations, even in the Bible itself, as irreligious. The contributors to the Bombay Art Exhibition will hear with consternation that our contemporary "cannot endorse the occupation of a painter as an ideal profession for a Christian" and the editor makes a strenuous endeavour to apply Mahomedan principles to Christian art. A communication on the subject which is recommended as worthy of serious thought, sets forth that a letter has been received from some nameless person in England who states that he (or she) "feels such representations are not in accordance with His will especially for those emerging from heathenism." This view is supported by the statement that twelve years ago Dr. Andrew Boriar said on a Sunday morning in Finmiston Church "Have you any pictures of Christ in your Bibles? If so, Tear them out! Tear them out!" The writer admits that many true Christians see no harm in such illustrations, but they should respect the weak consciences of their feebler (if indeed feebler) brethren. It is stated that the consciences of these feebler brethren are roused on the subject owing to the rapid increase of illustrated books for school and zenana work. "Surely, surely," writes a constant reader, "some godly and gifted artist might so group and arrange his figures when arranging a scripture scene that the countenance of the one intended for the 'Son of Man' might not be seen? Suggestions with a view to the carrying out of this luminous idea are invited.

LORD STANLEY, of Alderley, on the 26th ultimo, read a paper before the East India Association, on the storage of grain against famine. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who had so much to do with the Association in its palmy days, presided. Lord Stanley explained that he had been encouraged to bring the subject forward by what was said on a recent occasion by Mr. R. H. Elliott when speaking at the Mysore Representative Assembly. The paper, his Lordship went on to say, had been in his mind since 1868, when he published in one of the Hakluyt Society's volumes a project of law of a similar nature which had been communicated to him by the author Don Jose Eutrala, of Perak, a former Chief Judge in the Philippine Islands, where it was proposed but not carried out. Mr. Elliott said:—"Another measure which was proposed by a native—and I do not think it is at all a bad one, though I did not really put it to the meeting, because I saw there was not a sufficient number in favour of it—was that every cultivator should annually put aside two seers of grain to be handed over to the Government in his district to be kept as a store against the first outburst of a famine." There could be no doubt according to Lord Stanley, that the presence of a Government granary in each district would be a much better preservative from famine than the possibility of bringing grain by rail-road or than a famine fund, which experience has shown will be appropriated by Government, and applied to any other purpose than that for which it was intended, and for which additional taxation was imposed. After replying to objections to the scheme Lord Stanley concluded by reading the previously mentioned constribution to the Hakluyt Society's journal. There was a discussion in which the chairman, Sir W. Wedderburn, and others took part.

MR. DEAKIN, in his work on Indian Irrigation, strongly recommends Australia to establish a fruit trade with this country. The idea of the feasibility of the suggestion seems to be gaining ground. The fruit-growers of Australia have lately had very bad times, and are eagerly looking for new markets to receive their exports. Last month, at a meeting of the council of the fruit-growers' union of New South Wales, a gentleman, designated as "Mr. C. A. Harris, of India," delivered an address on the subject of the possibility of a fruit trade with India, which appears to have interested not only the meeting, but also the general Australian public. He pointed out that boxes of grapes fetch high prices in India, and are much needed, as well as other fruit, at the hospitals in the hot weather, and that there is in India a market for oranges and lemons all the year round. Although it might not pay to charter ships for fruit alone, the export of fruit, together with potatoes, wine, butter, and frozen meat, was likely to be very profitable. The suggestions made by Mr. Harris do not appear to have fallen to the ground. We read in the *Sydney Mail* that he "was accorded a vote of thanks for his interesting address, and it was pointed out that the growers of fruit would soon have to find some such market, or fruit would not be worth growing. It was thought that if Mr. Harris brought the matter prominently before the public, it would readily be taken up and a large trade would soon result." The chief obstacle in the way of the success of such a trade is the difficulty of supplying, for the conveyance of fruit by sea, cold storage between 40 and 45 degrees of temperature. Cool stores would also have to be provided at the Indian ports, where the fruit was to be landed. There, is, however, little doubt that these difficulties will soon be overcome by science and experience, and then we may hope to alleviate the rigours of an Indian hot weather with an abundant

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DISTURBANCES IN SOMALILAND.

SUBJUGATION OF KISMAYU.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Somalis of Kismayu have been subdued, and they have promised obedience in the future to the Agent of the British East Africa Company.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, last night, the amendment proposed by Mr. Arnold-Forster, member for the West Division of Belfast, regretting that clerical influence is brought to bear on Irish elections, and demanding that measures be taken to prevent it, was rejected by a majority of forty-three votes.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of H. R. H. the Duke of York to H. R. H. Princess May is expected to be announced at the dinner to be given at Osborne to-night.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Mr. Lowther's amendment to the Address to restrict the influx of destitute aliens into Great Britain was yesterday rejected in the Commons by a majority of one hundred and fifteen votes, and the Address, in reply, to the Speech from the Throne was then voted.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO

TANGIER, FEB. 11.

Fighting has taken place between the Moorish troops and the rebellious tribes in which the Sultan of Morocco's son has been wounded and his uncle killed.

The Sultan is now collecting an army to avenge his relatives.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS FOR SPECIAL DUTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

The Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Major Fixott, R.A., Superintendent, and Mr. Brebner, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee to England, on duty for a course of instruction.

THE NOWSHERA CAMP.

Owing to the inclement weather the Cavalry manœuvers at Nowshera has been temporarily postponed.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

The Laiton column has returned to Fort White, having met with no opposition, the Chins flying without firing on the approach of the column.

Nearly all the western villages have submitted, and settlement of the territory is proceeding satisfactorily. Captains Keary and Murray, with 100 rifles each, are out in the northern territory.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

The Secretary of State has approved the following revised establishment for the Army Remount Department from the 1st April :—Superintendents' Saharanpur, on staff pay Rs. 600 ; Ahmednagar and Hosur, Rs. 400 ; Hapur and Karnal, Rs. 300 ; and Assistant Superintendents : Saharanpur, Rs. 200 ; Agents for the purchase of native remounts will be abolished, but the appointment of Presidency Remount Agent will be retained.

ASSAULT ON AN ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

On Saturday morning Mr. C. G. Palmer, Engineer, Irrigation Branch, while walking home in the dark from the Agra Club, was brutally assaulted by a gang of thieves, who were armed with lathis. Mr. Palmer defended himself with a walking stick, which broke. He received two dangerous scalp wounds, and was severely beaten about the body. A chowkidar ran to his assistance, when the rascals decamped.

THE BALLYGUNGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Ballygunge Athletic Sports yesterday was a great success. The entries were good, and the prizes unusually handsome. Mr. Norman Pritchard, of the Naval Athletic Club, won three first and one second prize, taking Lord William Beresford's magnificent Challenge Cup. The Naval Club showed up well, out of eight events, open to them, they carried off five first prizes and three second, and won the tug-of war, and with it the new Challenge Cup. The following are the results of the best events :—High Jump was won by Mr. Pritchard in 5 min. and 4½ secs ; the One Hundreds Yards Race, by Mr. Pritchard in 10 3-5 secs ; the Quarter Mile Flat Race, by Mr. Pritchard, in 55 2-5 secs ; the One Mile Bicycle Race, by Mr. E. Reed, in 3 min. and 39 secs, distance 2 miles; the Bicycle Handicap, by Mr. F. Rayner, distance 125 yards, in 6 min. and 43 3-5 secs. ; the Quarter Mile Steeplechase, by J. Vanderzee, in 1 min. and 2 3-5 secs.

EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Council of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association intend forwarding a strong representation to the Government of India regarding the action of the Local Executive in questioning the decision of judicial officers given in judicial capacity.

The Council are of opinion that the time has come to terminate these proceedings, which are fraught with danger to the public at large.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The final stage in the shooting for the Viceroy's Cup by the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles was completed yesterday. Sergeant Harvey scored 282 points in three stages; and Corporal J. Farrell and Trooper G. Kellner 278 each.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, P. W. D.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 12.

Mr. Wickes, Secretary to Government, P. W. D., goes home on leave shortly.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Mr. Allan Cadell will succeed Mr. Kaye as member of the Board of Revenue.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The work of provisioning Gilgit has been delayed in midsummer owing to snowfall in the Kashmir Passes.

LORD ROBERTS' MISSION.

Rumours are afloat that the Amir favours the mission, but his silence on the subject remains unbroken.

It is unlikely that Lord Roberts after he returns to Calcutta will make a fresh tour of inspection. The prospect of his meeting the Amir is at an end He, therefore, will make over charge to Sir George White at Bombay, on 8th April.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

Rumours have been recently current that two battalions of Native Infantry will be wanted by Egypt from India, but no official confirmation of this has yet been received nor is there any reason for expecting any.

THE SANGLI WATER-WORKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, FEB. 11.

The water-works at Tendal, in the Sangli State of Southern Maratha Country, were opened on Thursday by Colonel Wodehouse, C. I. E., Political Agent, Kolhapur, in the presence of the Chief and a large assembly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian mail steamer Orion from China arrived.

The mail steamer Carthage from Bombay arrived.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

I HAVE had the opportunity of discussing the political situation with a gentleman in close touch with the official world and one whose opinions are worth being put on record as reflecting to some extent at all events the views of influential classes not ordinarily admirers of Mr. Gladstone. "The prompt and decisive action of the Government in regard to Egypt," said the authority in question, "has had a most remarkable effect on the country, and in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, has brought about a most wholesome feeling among the Conservative party towards the Home Rule question, having for the moment at least neutralized the objectionable element of almost personal ill-will in their opposition to the proposed measure. All along," he went on to say, "the chief source of the Conservative opposition to it has arisen from their distrust of the loyalty of the Nationalist Irish. There is not an Englishman of the extremest Tory sort, but would gladly concede Home Rule to Scotland, and not only because of the unquestionable loyalty of the Scotch, but because the Tories have traditionally been great supporters of local autonomy. But in Ireland they have always argued that at least one-half of the people desire Home Rule simply as a stepping-stone to separation, and their distrust on this account has been further aggravated by a lurking suspicion of Mr. Gladstone's personal indifference to the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. It is this that has added something approaching personal hatred to their political objection to Irish Home Rule, and it is this personal antipathy towards the head of her Majesty's Government that has now been dissipated by the firm and energetic attitude taken by Mr. Gladstone during the late crisis at Cairo. Some pretending to know more than they really do ascribe the merit to Lord Rosebery, but in truth no one is capable of acting with greater promptitude and pluck in such matters than Mr. Gladstone when he feels the interest of the country really touched, and no one more clearly recognises than he does that Egypt is a vital point in the organization of the commercial life of the Empire. Therefore, it happens that at this moment no English statesman stands higher in popularity among all classes of the United Kingdom than Mr. Gladstone. The rumours of his not being *persona grata* with the Royal Family in consequence of his Irish policy are falser than even such backstair-gossip usually is. It is strange that people who propagate such nonsense never seem to have noted that people about the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and all their personal favourites are Liberals, and even advanced Liberals. This alone should lead one to treat all such sinister statements with scepticism, and as to Mr. Gladstone the simple fact is that the charm of his unique personality is as powerfully felt at Windsor Castle and Marlborough House as wherever else the privilege of his society can be enjoyed. No doubt, the passing over of the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief in India in succession to Lord Roberts has caused great disappointment and quite honourable disappointment, for the Duke's ambition to serve India in high office is a laudable one and full of good omen for the future of the dynasty, of which he is so worthy a representative. But Mr. Gladstone is in no ways responsible for this undoubted disappointment. The matter was settled long before he came into office, and, moreover, rather in India than here. It is now well understood that should Mr. Gladstone be in office when Lord Lansdowne's appointment has to be filled he will be most favourably disposed to the Duke of Connaught being the next Indian Viceroy. With a strong Commander-in-Chief this would prove probably the very best arrangement that could be made with a view especially to averting any collision with Russia in connection with the still unsettled condition of the petty States between the Russian and British frontiers in Central Asia. The Duke of Connaught is an especial favourite with the Czar, and his Royal Highness' appointment as Viceroy with Sir George White as Commander-in-Chief would probably be under existing circumstances one of the very best steps that could be taken by the Ministry to secure a peaceful and enduring settlement of our North-West Frontier."

The above in his own words are the reflections of a well-informed man, but while I agree with much that he says, I am not able to go with him entirely That the vigour shown by the Cabinet in respect to the unaccountable proceedings of the "boy Khedive," as Mr. Chamberlain calls him, has had a good effect in this country is undeniable, but whether it will in the long run make Home Rule any the less detestable to Mr. Gladstone's opponents is I think very doubtful. In private circles there may be a softening in the tone of the criticisms passed upon the coming Bill, but so far as the Press and the platform are concerned, I fail to see any signs of the near approach of a political millennium. Mr. Chamberlain, in the speech he delivered on Tuesday at Birmingham, was as bitter in his attack on the Ministerialists as ever, and though it is true that Sir Henry James, speaking at Bury was milder than usual, it will be observed that he was dealing for the most part with Mr. Asquith's Liverpool oration, and there are private reasons why the eminent Unionist lawyer should be tender to our rising Home Secretary. Nor with all deference to my friend, do I think that the Duke of Connaught will be the next Viceroy of India even if the vacancy occurs before Mr. Gladstone goes out of office. That Mr. Gladstone himself would be favourably disposed towards such an appointment is more than likely, but the Cabinet have to be consulted, and how many of the Prime Minister's colleagues would be in favour of a Royal Prince going out to India as head of the administration ? I venture to say very few. Those who advocate the employment of the Duke of Connaught as Viceroy of India do not, in my judgment, appreciate all the obstacles. To mention only one. Suppose the Duke of Connaught had been head of the Indian Government when the Ilbert Bill controversy took place, criticism that in the case of an ordinary Governor-General would be comparatively harmless might be very different if that high position were occupied by a member of the reigning house. Of course, there is not the same objection to a Royal Prince being entrusted with the chief military command in India.

The Government still refuse to let out the secret of their Home Rule Bill, and, according to Lord Kimberley, who denies that he is a Whig, or has Whiggish sympathies, all efforts to extract any information in the debate on the Address will be futile. It is, he argued at the National Liberal Club the other night, absurd to expect the Cabinet to satisfy the curiosity of their opponents until the psychical moment arrives. The release of Egan and Callan is exciting a great deal of attention. The supporters of the Government disclaim responsibility for the discharge of Callan, and state that he has been let out of prison in accordance with a decision come to by Mr. Matthews when he was at the Home Office. This is denied by the Conservative Press, and we must wait until the opening of Parliament to ascertain the exact facts. Mr. Chambertain at Birmingham, the other evening. described these releases as "neither more not less than a scandalous abuse for political purposes of the clemency of the Crown," and this is the view taken of the matter generally by the critics of the Government. As the question at present stands—Mr. Asquith may next week perhaps be able to justify his action—this partial amnesty has displeased a certain section of the Liberals while it has not satisfied the Parnellite wing of the Irish party. On the other hand, the Government have distinctly scored by their decision to create a Labour Department, and by Mr. Asquith's resolve to increase the number of Factory Inspectors as well as to experimentalise on the employment of women to see that the law is obeyed in those great industrial establishments where women are largely or solely employed.

The adjourned discussion yesterday in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on Mr. Barr Robertson's paper was, in spite of the bad weather, very numerously attended, an evidence of the growing interest felt in this country in the monetary question. Sir Alexander Wilson, an active member of the committee of the Section and one of the directors of the reconstructed Mercantile Bank, made a sympathetic Chairman. Since the previous meeting Mr. Robertson had added a paragraph to this paper, which I venture to think is deserving of the special attention of all students of the Indian problem. The object in view is to show the advantages that bimetallism offers to India as compared with suspension of the coinage and the same gold value for the rupee under suspension as under bimetallism. The interpolation is as follows :—"But it may be well to point out an important distinction between the action of bimetallism and the action of the suspension or limitation of the coinage in India. Under bimetallism the gold value of the rupee could be raised to any figure, say, for example, to 1s. 11d. but Indian prices would not fall proportionately as 1s. 11d. is to 1s. 3d. or 23 to 15. The reason is that under bimetallism, while the rupee went to 1s. 11d. gold prices of commodities would rise and silver prices would fall until they came to a meeting point. Gold prices would probably rise about 10 per cent., while silver prices would fall about 20 to 25 per cent. But if under suspension of the coinage the rupee was put up to 1s. 11d. Indian silver prices would fall 30 to 35 per cent. for the simple reason that gold prices would remain entirely unaffected, and thus silver prices would require to fall just as far as the rupee rose. If under the suspension of coinage the rupee is raised to 1s. 8d. or 1s. 8½d. Indian silver prices would fall as far as they would do under bimetallism with the rupee raised to 1s. 11d. This is one of the extremely important advantages that India would gain by bimetallism as compared with suspension of the coinage, and if the other advantages of bimetallism are considered its importance to India at whatever ratio may be agreed upon is overwhelming." Sir Raymond West resumed the debate in an exhaustive and interesting speech. He said that the tendency of Mr. Robertson's paper was to suggest bimetallism as a remedy for existing evils. Sir Raymond wished that he could adopt that view. He had suffered, like many more people, by the reduction of the rupee. He for sometimes was of opinion that bimetallism was a possible remedy. He must confess that upon a full consideration of the subject he had been led to another view. He described Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's proposal at Brussels, which the lecturer approves as a step in the right direction, as like ladling the water out of the Thames with a spoon. It is impossible in the limited space at my command to attempt to summarise Sir Raymond's address, and I can only recommend those who wish to make themselves acquainted with his opinion to consult the full report of the discussion that will appear in next week's issue of the Society's journal. Mr. Leslie Probyn, who at the Institute of Bankers recently formulated a scheme of gold currency for India, was the next speaker. He expressed regret that Mr. Robertson's paper did not contain a really practical suggestion for benefiting the Indian currency. Incidentally, he declared that nearly all authorities were agreed that bimetallism was not at present within the range of practical politics : a remark that was cheered by the monometallists in the audience and dissented from by the double standard men. Mr. Probyn admitted a paternal preference for the principle first enunciated by him thirteen years ago, the increased use of silver as representative money. Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., speaking as an agriculturist and the deputy of an agricultural constituency, defended bimetallism from the point of view of those engaged in the cultivation of the land. He was followed by a former well-known member of the Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Alfred Keyser, who found himself in substantial agreement with his late colleague, Sir Raymond West, and boldly announced his disbelief in the practicability of bimetallism. His speech, and that of Sir Raymond, came as a surprise to some of their listeners, who were under the impression that every Indian official was wedded to the bimetallic creed. Mr. George Howell, M. P., a pronounced bimetallist, then made what from, at all events, the oratorical point of view was perhaps the best speech of the afternoon. Replying to one of Mr. Maclean's arguments he said that bimetallists were not opposed to cheapness when that cheapness was not artificially and fraudulently produced. With reference to the progress of India also touched upon by the ex-member for Oldham, Mr. Howell observed that it would be very surprising if India had not advanced considering the enormous sums of money poured into that country for the purpose of developing its resources. After a few remarks from Acland Terry in support of this panacea and from Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Barr Robertson replied at some length to the various points raised throughout the debate. He spoke with great force, and certainly did not spare his opponents. Unfortunately, Mr. Maclean was not able to be present to hear himself, or rather his arguments, denounced by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Maclean last week commenced his remarks by indulging in a piece of irony that the lecturer somewhat resented. "I greatly admire," said Mr. Maclean, "the courage of Mr. Barr Robertson in giving so interesting and careful an essay on bimetallism immediately after the failure of the Monetary Conference at Brussels." Mr. Robertson denied that his paper was one on bimetallism, that word not having been used by him until he came to offer some general observations towards the end. "Mr. Maclean," was the severe protestation, "is an excellent speaker, but he does not understand the question." This thrust appeared to be immensely enjoyed by the bimetallists in the room, who have not forgiven Mr. Maclean for what they consider his backsliding on this question. They will tell you that his *volte-face*—so they term it—had more than anything else to do with the loss of his seat at the General Election. Before the meeting separated the chairman conveyed the thanks of the Section to Mr. Robertson, who was congratulated both by friends and opponents on the ability with which he dealt with so intricate a subject.

The bimetallists often declare in their attacks on gold monometallism that the men who are considered to be great authorities on the currency in the city of London and among Government officials here are in reality imperfectly informed. A case in point occurred in yesterday's issue of the leading journal. If there is one man more than another in Lombard Street, who is regarded as among the very few in the highest rank of currency experts, it is Sir John Lubbock. He is one of our foremost public men, a banker bred and born. and he sat on the gold and silver Commissions of 1886 to 1888. *A propos* of a recent speech of Mr. Chaplin, the Parliamentary leader of the Bimetallist Party, Sir John writes :—"He (Mr. Chaplin) estimated the appreciation of gold at the great meeting on agricultural depression and again last night as being 30 per cent. since 1874. Will you allow me to put to him this test ? Sir Richard Paget, at the Agricultural Conference, quoted official figures to show that during the last fifteen years the rental and the value of the land estimated in gold have fallen 20 per cent. Now if gold has risen 30 per cent. and land estimated in gold has only fallen 20 per cent., it follows that the fall in rents is only nominal, and that so far from any real fall there has been an actual rise of 10 per cent. If, on the contrary, as Sir R. Paget and the Agricultural Conference, I believe, correctly maintain, there has been a real fall in the rental and value of land of 20 per cent. it obviously follows that there can be no such appreciation of gold as Mr. Chaplin supposes." It shows a strange ignorance of the elementary principles of money to describe the appreciation of gold as if it were a rise in gold prices, whereas, as everybody is supposed to know, the increase in the purchasing power of gold is shown by a fall and not a rise in the gold prices of commodities. Land and rental have fallen, according to Sir R. Paget, 20 per cent., but the average prices of commodities have fallen from 30 to 35 per cent. It would seem incredible that a man of light and leading in the financial world should have made such an extraordinary slip, but here it is in all the glory of the big type afforded by Printing House Square to its favoured correspondents.

THE total exports of gold from the United States during 1892 amounted to 76,496,470dol., and of silver 35,995,384dol.

SIMA, in the Kachin Hills, in the neighbourhood of which there has been a good deal of desultory fighting within the last few weeks, lies only some forty miles to the north-east of Bhamo, in a bee-line. But the country is such that our troops can only make slow progress through it, and hence the operations have dragged along with frequent skirmishing, as the tribesmen contested the advance of our various columns. The latter started from four or five points on the north, south, and west, working steadily from village to village, and joining hands as they converged upon the central portions of the hill tracts. Sima is well to the south of Sadon, and approach to it from the Bhamo direction is by way of the Taiping Valley. Last year some Chinese joined in the fighting about Sadon, the stubborn defence of which must be still remembered ; but this cold weather the Kachins have received no support from outside. They have all the same made an obstinate resistance and their defensive positions have been such that considerable loss of life has been suffered by the troops and military police. The latest reports, however, show that the tribesmen are now almost subjugated, though the northern columns have still some work to do.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 27TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, Capt. A. C. Loggin, with the Overland Mails of January 27, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6-30 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr P Wagstaff	Miss Crawford
Mr Critchley	Mr F Adams
Lt W Bothell	Mr H Hunt
Mr W Caird	Capt Manora
Mr A Williamson	Rev G Downs

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr F Schiller	Col Cook
Mr R Ronaldson	Mr and Mrs Target
Mr, Mrs and Miss Bell	Mr V Shah
Mr Pallis	Mr J Toomey
Mr P Bhatt	Mr and Mrs Wicks
Mr Greaves	Mr Hadfield
Brig-Surg Hazlett	Mrs and Mrs Craig
Lt Bolleau	Mr Keymon
Mrs Holingsworth	Mr J Ellinger
Mr and Mrs Kries	Lt-Col Thompson
Mr H Campbell	

FROM ISMAILIA—Mr G H Rex.

FROM ADEN.

Comdr and Mrs H Black	Mr C G Dodgson
Comdr G Pelly, R N	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

THE COURT.

Sir J. West Ridgeway had an audience of the Queen at Osborne on Friday last, previous to his departure on a special mission to Morocco.

The Prince of Wales presided on Saturday at a meeting to consider the question of a memorial to the late Sir R. Owen, and it was resolved to place a statue in the Natural History Museum.

POLITICAL.

Cabinet Councils were held on Friday and on Monday. On the last occasion the Cabinet decided to increase temporarily the force of the British troops occupying Egypt. Another Council was held on Wednesday.

At a meeting convened by the National Liberal Federation in Liverpool on Friday evening, Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, delivered a long address, in which he declared that Home Rule must be granted to Ireland in no stinted nor illusory form, and that measures of a truly Liberal character would be introduced by the Government during the coming Session.

A deputation from the Liberation Society had an interview on Monday with the Home Secretary to urge the expediency of certain amendments in the Burial Acts. Mr. Asquith assured the deputation of his sympathy with their views, but the existing law required the division of every new burial ground into consecrated and unconsecrated portions, and he could hold out no hope of dealing with the subject in the ensuing Session.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., made a spirited speech at Birmingham on Tuesday night, prophesying the early triumph of the Liberal Unionist policy, and enumerating various points upon which explanations would be required from the Government.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., on Tuesday received a deputation from the Co-operative Congress and Trade Unions, to whom he stated the nature of a Labour Department which he proposed to create in connexion with the Government. In reply to another deputation, Mr. Mundella said he intended experimentally to appoint two women factory inspectors in London and Glasgow, respectively.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking on Saturday at a meeting of Unionists at Skipton, said Parliament would have a right to know the principles underlying the Home Rule Bill before the address was voted, and, believing that the existence neither of the Government nor of the present House of Commons would be very protracted, he urged Unionist Liberals to increase their exertions for future success.

In answer to a deputation on Wednesday, Mr. Acland, Vice-President of the Council, said an improved Code would be laid before Parliament this Session which would deal with the question of evening schools.

Lord St. Oswald, who, as Mr. Rowland Winn, acted for some years as Conservative "Whip" in the House of Commons, died on Friday, aged 73. His death causes a vacancy in the representation of Pontefract, for which the Hon. R. Winn is now member.

Mr. Rawson Shaw, son of the late member, has been adopted as the Gladstonian candidate for the vacant representation of Halifax. Mr. Arnold, the unsuccessful Conservative candidate, will again contest the seat.

IRELAND.

Unionist meetings have been held at Derry, Armagh, Newry, and other towns in Ulster, at which the resolutions of the Ulster Conference to resist Home Rule for Ireland were confirmed.

The newly-formed Parnellite Army of Independence has obtained so much success in Cork that the Roman Catholic clergy are warning young men to abstain from taking part in a dangerous movement. Mr. P. O'Brien, an ex-M. P., speaking at a meeting on Wednesday in that city, declared that Ireland must be freed—by constitutional methods if possible—but, should those methods fail, the fight would be continued, though blood might flow.

A violent scene occurred on Tuesday in the hall of the Law Courts in Dublin. Mr. Pierce Mahony struck Mr. Kenny, M.P., on account of an alleged insult to his mother contained in a speech delivered by Mr. Kenny on Sunday last. The matter was taken to the police-court, and the case was adjourned, the defendant being admitted to bail.

At a meeting held on Sunday at Limerick to urge an amnesty for all the Irish and Irish-American prisoners now in confinement, a letter was read from Mr. Davitt deprecating immediate pressure on the Government ; but the advice was unfavourably received, and a resolution was passed calling for the immediate release of the prisoners.

Great distress prevails in the western portion of Cork county and the applications for Poor Law relief are becoming very numerous.

GENERAL.

James Egan, who was convicted in 1884 of treason-felony, was released on Saturday by order of the Home Secretary. James Egan has stated that his release is only on a licence, and that he is bound to report himself to the police.

Thomas Callan, who was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for complicity in the Jubilee dynamite plot, has been released on condition of leaving the kingdom, and accordingly he has proceeded to New York.

As a number of men were engaged on Monday in sinking a number of new shaft at a colliery near Pontypridd, a large boulder fell upon them, killing seven men and seriously injuring three others.

Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on Monday, said that the apparent decline in the volume of British trade was largely due to a fall in prices.

In answer to a deputation yesterday, Mr. Mundella stated that there were evidences that the Railway companies were disposed to reconsider their new rates, but unless they took reasonable action Parliament would interfere.

A deputation to urge the adoption of the decimal and metric systems was received on Wednesday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, while admitting the advantages of the change proposed, doubted whether public opinion, was sufficiently educated to allow of its adoption.

Mr. H. Chaplin, M. P., at a meeting on Monday at the Surveyors' Institution in London, took part in a discussion on bimetallism, strongly supporting that system.

At a meeting of "unemployed" on Tower-hill on Tuesday, the form of a letter to be addressed to Mr. Gladstone was agreed to urging him to bring the subject of the dearth of employment under the notice of Parliament early this Session.

The Labour Commission, as a whole, resumed its sittings on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, when Mr. Giffen, of the Board of Trade, gave a mass of detailed satistics relating to employment and wages in the United Kingdom.

Mr. A. Black, a science teacher at Hove, near Brighton, and his wife and child, were found dead in their house on Thursday morning last week. It is believed that Black first murdered his wife and child and then poisoned himself.

The trial of an action was begun last week before Mr. Justice Wright, in which Messrs. S. and A. Morley, as executors of their late brother, Mr. H. Morley, who committed suicide in 1891, seek to recover an amount of £140,000 given by him to the defendants, Messrs. Loughnan and Sleeman, for the benefit of the sect known as Plymouth Brethren. The case is still proceeding.

In the case of a woman who died at Putney from the effects of illegal practices, the principal defendant, Charlwood, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, Mrs. Francis to three years' and her husband to six months' imprisonment.

The charge against Mr. Ben Tillett of inciting to riot was again inquired into by the magistrates at Bristol last week, and the case concluded by the defendant being committed for trial.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Col. Marmaduke Ramsey, Ben. Ret. ; Lt-Col. A. Wingfield, Med. Ret. ; Lord Stratheden and Campbell ; Lord St. Oswald ; Col. the Hon. O. G. P. Montague ; Col. T. W Marten ; Mr. H. F. Blanford, F.R.S. ; Dr. Phillips Brooks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE pleasant week which the Volunteer Artillery have spent in the Camp at Mahalaxmi Fort was brought to a successful termination on Saturday. In the morning the several gun detachments were drawn up, awaiting the arrival of Brigadier General Budgen, who was to watch the practice on the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Shortly after 7 o'clock Captain Maurice, R.A., arrived, and the gun detachment of Sergeants Pinder and Jackson were ordered to march on their guns. The order to load with Palliser Shot was passed down from the Fire Commander, and the guns were laid on the objective, which was towed across the Battery at a distance of about 2,000 yards.

About the same time Brig-General Budgen, D.S.O., accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Hilliard, A.A.G. arrived at the Fort. B 3 gun opened the practice, followed up closely by B 4. Two rounds each were fired by the guns, when Sergeants Pinder and Jackson marched their detachments off, being relieved by Sergeants Watson and Hyde. At this stage the practice was put a stop to, at the special request of a resident of Cumballa Hill for inconvenience caused by the noise of the firing. The result of the shooting was fair.

In the evening, at 4-30. p.m., the Artillerymen were drawn up in companies in readiness for the General, facing the Barrack. Punctually at 5 o'clock, Brig. General Budgen, accompanied by Lt.-Colonel Hilliard, A. A. G., arrived at the fort, and was received with a general salute. Quarter Column was then formed on No. 1 company, and both compaines moved in fours to the right for the march-past. The parade then advanced to the march-past at the shoulder. Ranks were then changed, and the companies went by the saluting base at the Trail. Fours were again formed, and quarter column on No. 1 was again taken up. No. 2 then deployed to the left, and took up the original alignment.

Captain Leslie was then called on to put the parade through the Manual and Firing exercises, after which the Sergeants were called to the front, the squads falling in on their respective Sergeants for the Guard Mounting and Squad competitions. Captain C. F. Harrison, the Adjutant R. B. and C. I. R. Volunteers, then called on the Sergeants to draw for the order in which they were to enter for the competition. Sergeant Watson, who drew No 1, was then ordered to march his squad to the north of the parade-ground, the others being marched to the south end of the Fort. After the squad examination had been gone through, the Guard mounting was proceeded with. This over, all present were then drawn up in line. Captain Harrison then read the results, which showed that Sergeants Randle and Jackson had tied with 260 points; Sergeant Pinder 234 points ; Sergeant Marsland 220 points ; Sergeant Hyde 194 ; and Sergeant Watson, 91 points. The marks were adjudged in the following order :—

Competing team.	Manual and firing exercise.	Forming Fours.	Forming Front and Rear.	Forming Right and Left.	Guard Mounting.	Relieving Guard.	Total.	
No 4 Sub-div No 1 Co	44	48	37	38	45	48	260	Tie.
Sergt Randle's team..								
No 2 Sub-div No 2 Co	50	48	44	45	35	33	260	
Sergt Jackson's team..								
No. 1 Sub-div No 1 Co	43	48	39	25	41	48	234	
Sergt Pinder's team..								
No 1 Sub-div No 2 Co	35	50	15	40	40	40	220	
Sergt Marsland's team								
No 3 Sub-div No 1 Co	44	45	0	30	45	30	194	
Sergt Hyde's team..								
No 2 Sub-div No 1 Co	33	10	22	2	25	10	91	
Sergt Watson's team..								

The following members competed in the winning teams :—

No. 4 SUB-DIVISION No. 1 COMPANY.	No. 2, SUB-DIVISION & No. 2 COMPANY.
Sergt. N. Randle.	Sergt. W. H. Jackson.
Copl. D. Wilson.	Act. Br. Zurhorst.
Gr. J. A. Kirkbride.	Gr. J. Steel.
Gr. Lys.	Gr. Baker.
Gr. J. A. Geddes.	Gr. J. J. Mellor.
Gr. H. J. Thomas.	Gr. J. H. Ingham.
Gr. J. J. Rodgers.	Gr. T. Reed.
Gr. A. Bedford.	Gr. R. Robb.
Gr. H. Hogan.	Gr. G. F. Heskith.
Gr. H. Byrne.	Gr. H. B. Wyllie.
Gr. R. Bourne.	Gr. C. R. Jefferies.

Brig-General Budgen then addressed the parade, and said, that he was very glad to meet the Volunteer Artillery once more for their annual inspection. A great improvement was noticeable, but there was room for more, especially in the manual and firing Exercise. The officers, too, he said, had to give their words of command more distinctly. He said that gunners, generally, were very careless about their foot drill. But in the Squad Examinations the Volunteer Artillery had shown that they had been paying more attention to it. He was also very glad to see that the Gun drill was improving. He had watched that Gun Target practice at Colaba, which was very good. Captain Maurice, R. A., had also informed him that the 10" R. M. L. practice had been conducted in a very regular manner, and the shooting made from the guns during the Camp had been very good. He complimented Major Roughton on the number that had turned out for the inspection, and trusted that he would have the pleasure of meeting them again next year.

The parade was then dismissed.

After mess the same evening, a smoking concert was given by the members. Several comic and sentimental songs were rendered, the comic hit of the evening being the song of Gunner Houghton, about "McMarsland's Mounted Fut," relating to incidents of camp-life. Sergeant Major Chart, and Sergeants Jackson and Marsland, and Gunners Pillow, Blodwell, Coates, Martin, McCulloch, McAlpin, and Mr. Andersen Clarke were the chief contributors to the evening's jollity. Major Roughton was also called on for a song, and was heartily encored.

The singing of Auld Lang Syne, in which all joined in, and the National Anthem, brought the fourth camp of the Volunteer Artillery to a close.

The Commissariat arrangements, which had been entrusted to Mrs. Connell, gave general satisfaction.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE.

THE annual Church Parade of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Bombay Volunteer Artillery and Bombay Light Horse came off Yesterday evening. The Rifles assembled on the General Parade ground and were marched to the St. Thomas' Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Section proceeding to the St. Xavier's College. H. E. Lord Harris drove on to the Parade ground, and watched the forming-up of the Volunteer Rifles, leaving the ground when they moved off to the Cathedral. The Volunteer Artillery fell in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, while the Bombay Light Horse assembled at the Elphinstone Gardens. The Rev. A. Yorke-Brown preached at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, the Rev. Father Bochum at the St. Xavier's College.

THE MASONIC BALL.

THE Masonic ball, which was given in the Town Hall, on Friday night, under the patronage of the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, the Most Wor. Bro. James W. Smith, and Wor. Bro. H. Wynford Barrow, the Deputy District Grand Master, in charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, was a brilliant function, and passed off well. An unusually large assembly filled the hall, which was decorated in artistic fashion. The floor was covered with canvas. There were some handsome dresses worn by the ladies, the Masonic regalia worn by the members of the English and Scottish constitutions. An interval was made at midnight for supper, which was provided by Mr. C. H. Poincilet, and gave eminent satisfaction. An excellent string band played a fine selection of some twenty-two dances, to the strains of which dancing was kept up till the small hours of morning.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth* :—I have never sought to conceal my opinions on what ought to be our foreign policy. They are those of Bright and Cobden. With the British Empire as it is, I would rest satisfied. Russia might, take Asia Minor —France might take Morocco—Austria might take Servia—France might retake Alsace and Lorraine or Germany might retain them. All this I should view with the equanimity of the man of the Latin poet who looks on the surging sea from the vantage post of the land. The money of the British taxpayer would be spent solely for the benefit of the taxpayer I should attack no Power—meddle with no Power. I am not, perhaps, so fully in accord with Bright and Cobden in regard to our armaments. I should not waste money in having a corps d'armee prepared to land on a foreign shore ; but I should have a navy able to defend us, and an army sufficient to garrison the fortresses and coaling stations that we have in all parts of the world. As the Mediterranean is our high road to India, I should retain Malta and Gibraltar, and Aden on the Red Sea. No Power would attack us, for it is a remarkable fact that no Power in modern times has ever attacked us before we attacked it. We are paying interest on a huge debt that was contracted because we rushed into wars which in no way concerned us.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE athletic sports, which are annually held by the Royal Artillery at Colaba, passed off very successfully on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, who were accompanied by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C. The events were warmly contested. The Band of the Lancashire Regiment was present under the baton of Mr. Harvey, and enlivened the proceedings with a capital selection of music. The flat races brought out large fields. At the conclusion of the sports his Excellency Lord Harris distributed the prizes to the winners, and said he was sure those present would agree with him that it was an admirable thing to have these sports, encouraging the men to take up to athletic races, especially in this country where, on account of the climate, one was not inclined to participate in them. His lordship concluded by expressing his thanks for the very pleasant afternoon which was provided. Three lusty cheers were given for their Excellencies, and the proceedings terminated. The following were the results :—

LADIES' RACE.—MISS LANGLEY.

Throwing Cricket Ball—1 Gr Littlewood, Rs 6 ; 2 Gr M'Donnell, Rs 3 ; 3 Capt Smith, Re 1-8.

Long Jump—1 Gr Maher, Rs 6 ; 2 Gr Littlewood, Rs

yard per annum ; 8, plot B from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 2-8 per square yard per annum.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee may be approved.

6. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 26th September, 1892, reporting that the present dredging plant is not sufficient to complete the annual dredging of the docks and channels so expeditiously as to prevent inconvenience to traffic and advising that another hopper barge be procured at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,20,000. Plans showing the channels originally proposed and those now dredged were submitted for inspection. The Chairman said that he had written a note giving the history of the dredging operations of the past and his views on the subject which had been put into print for the consideration of the Trustees, and he explained briefly the conclusion he had arrived at pending circulation of the papers.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred pending circulation of the papers with the Chairman's note.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Underwriters' Association, dated 23rd January 1893, forwarding a copy of a communication from the Political Agent in Kattyawar in reply to an inquiry on the subject of overloading native craft, especially those carrying cotton up and down the coast and asking for the favor of the Port Officer's report regarding a similar practice which, it is alleged, prevails in Bombay in boats loading here. Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 1st Feburary, reporting that no cases of overloading native craft have ever been brought to his notice at this Port, nor does he think that such a practice exists ; that although native craft load an amount of cargo greater than their registered tonnage, it does not imply that they are overloaded as the carrying capacity in all vessels is in excess of their registered tonnage ; that the fact that native craft carrying loose bales of cotton usually have a large deck load which would be easily jettisoned in the event of bad weather, and that as this practice of loading does not endanger the safety of the vessel or the lives of those on board, he sees no reason for Government interference, and that the remedy to the Underwriters' complaint, therefore, lies in their own hands by refusing to accept risks on deck cargoes.

Resolution.—The Port Officer's letter No. 283, dated 1st February, to be forwarded to the Underwriters' Association.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Feb. 1893.	For week ending 3rd Feb. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	21	27
,, out of ,, ..	18	19
,, transported	14	14
,, attended to	1	1
,, warped	0	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	6	6
,, left	8	4
,, remaining in dock	8	10

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	7	5
,, left	4	6
,, remaining in dock.....	12	7

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
For week to 4th February, 1893.		
H.D. Kuphus.....	948-71	2 days.
H.B. Curlew	305	2 days.
S.S. Wissmann	540	2 days.
Brig. Columbus	231	1 day.
C.P. Caisson	200	1 day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

Spoon Competitions at 700 and 800 yards were held on Monday, 5th, and Saturday, 11th instant. Owing to the intervening fog the scores were not quite so good as usual. It is very gratifying to note the members turning out in such good numbers.

The following are the scores :—

	Score, 1700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30	26	56a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	25	29	54b
Cr-Sergt A le Ashdowne, G I P R Vols	28	24	52c
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	30	22	52d
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	27	23	50e
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols.....	28	22	50e
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	22	25	48c
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles.....	27	21	48b
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy.....	28	19	47c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles ...	29	15	44a
Sergt J Imree, G I P R Vols	20	20	40
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles.....	18	21	39
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	20	16	36
Sergt G Lennon, Commissariat Dept.....	23	12	35
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	16	17	33
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vols	21	12	33
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	30	3	33
Vol G Guider, G I P R Vols	15	16	31
Vol E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles.....	18	12	30
Qrmr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	25	5	30
Sub-Condr W Doolan, Commissariat Dept.	26	3	29
Corpl J J DeSouza, Bo Vol Rifles	13	12	25
Sergt W H Daw, G I P R Vols.....	12	retired	12
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	4	retired	4

a Handicapped 16 points.
b Handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 12 points.
d Winner of 1st Spoon.
e Handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd Spoon.
f Handicapped 8 points,

	Score, 700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	28	27	55b
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	31	23	54b
Ar.-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28	24	52a
Cr Sergt H Black, do.	27	24	51c
Sergt-Instrs J Thompsen, do.	23	22	45e
Cr Sergt E Sands, do.	22	22	44d
Sergt Major J H Downing do.	15	27	42c
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols.....	21	17	38e
Corpe W J High, Bo Vol Rifles.....	16	21	37
Vol O M P Clyne, do.	23	14	37d
Vol J M Mason, do.	10	20	30
Corpl J J D'Souza, do.	15	13	28
Vol E Baird, do.	17	10	27
Lieut W Gunn, Royal Navy	11	13	24
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	22	0	22d

a Handicapped 4 points Winner of 1st Spoon.
f Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 12 points.
c Handicapped 16 points.
d Handicapped 4 points.
e Handicapped 8 points:

It is proposed to hold the N.-W. Ry, Vol.'s match, 70 and 800 yards, on Friday, 17th, and Monday, 20th. Other particulars of the match same as last month.

Spoon Competitions will be held at the same time.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	3	2	4	...	34	42
B ,, ...	..	1	2	...	2	...	27	32
C ,, ...	..	1	..	...	3	...	27	31
D ,, ...	..	...	1	6	5	...	30	37
E ,, ...	..	...	...	1	1	...	17	20
F ,, ...	..	...	...	1	1	...	19	21
G ,, ...	1	1	2	...	4	1	43	52
H ,, ...	..	...	...	...	3	3	15	21
I Cadets.....	..	...	...	...	1	6	32	39
K Cadets.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
L Cadets.....	..	...	...	...	4	...	56	60
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	..	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	3	4	5	7	30	10	356	395

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, A-D-C ; Majors H A Acworth and T W C Leathem (Adjutant) ; Captains J P Baird, F Place, J W Smith and Lord Colin Campbell ; Lieuts T M English, F W English, J P Cornforth and S Tomlinson, and 2nd Lieut C C James.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the Church parade state of Sunday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	...	2	2	...	49	56
B ,, ...	1	1	2	...	3	...	30	37
C ,, ...	..	1	1	...	4	...	38	44
D ,, ...	..	..	1	1	1	...	35	43
E ,, ...	..	1	1	1	2	...	19	24
F ,, ...	..	..	1	1	3	...	23	28
G ,, ...	1	1	2	..	2	1	38	45
H ,, ...	..	...	...	...	3	2	17	22
I Cadets	..	...	...	...	..	1	32	33
K Cadets	..	...	...	...	1	...	8	9
L Cadets	..	...	...	...	..	4	54	58
Army Staff.....	1	...	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	4	6	8	7	33	3	378	438

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, A-D-C ; Majors R S Brown ; H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant) ; Captains J P Baird, F Place, G Lund, J W Smith, Lord Colin Campbell and A F Soundy (Paymaster) ; Lieuts T M English, F W English, D J Sharp, J P Cornforth (Quartermaster) J H Ferneaux ; and S Tomlinson ; 2nd Lieuts. R Snell and C C James.

Telegrams from Belgrade, published in Vienna (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent), affirm that Mr. Gladstone, during his sojourn at Biarritz, contributed materially to bring about the reconciliation between King Milan and Queen Natalie. King Milan is said to have informed one of the Servian Regents that his reconciliation with Queen Natalie was solely affected in the interests of the Dynasty ; and that neither he nor the Queen intended to depart from their present relations to the State. It is stated also that a re-marriage is contemplated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News come from Tallaganj near Jhelum, that there was a heavy snowfall all over the country between Chuckwal and Tallaganj during the last week ; in some places it was a foot and a half deep, and is said to be quite unprecedented. The zamindars say it has not harmed the crops in any way, but is beneficial.

Heavy rain fell again at Rajpore on Monday last, preventing the batteries from carrying out the service practice on which they were to have been engaged.

Mr. A. E. Harward will act as Magistrate of Bogra during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. H. G. Sharp. Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, has been granted an extension of furlough for four months. Mr. A. W. Osborne, Opium Department, Rai Bareilli, is granted furlough for seven months.

A Kurram news-writers sends the following to a contemporary :—Mr. Merk has summoned the Mussalman jirga of Dor to come in, but they have not made their appearance up to the present. The thefts committed in the English camp at Buland Khel have been brought to light. The rifle has been returned and the lance is also to be returned. Mr. Merk is still at Buland Khel. Peace and tranquillity prevails in the Kurram Valley. The roads to Kabul are closed by snow, and no communication is possible from the Kurram. The ruler of Khost is still encamped at Jindaran.

It was an untoward circumstance that marked an afternoon wedding at Calcutta last week, writes a contemporary. The ceremony at the church concluded, the bidden guests had assembled at the house, and the inspection of the presents was as usual a leading attraction. Prominent among the gifts was a pearl necklace of value that elicited special admiration, but suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, before any of those assembled in the house during the brief half hour had dispersed. There lay the open velvet case, on which the necklace had rested but a minute before, yet the ornament itself had been spirited away, nor has it since been traced. The earlier pearl mystery that connected itself with the names of Mrs. Hargreaves and Mrs. Osborne droops into insignificance beside this magic disappearance of a bride's jewels while under the gaze of a crowd of admiring friends. It is to be hoped that it will never be necessary to introduce into India the practices of Mayfair, and have a detective or two on duty in the room on occasions when society is likely to be exposed to temptation.

Mr. F. A. Steelb, whose sketches of Indian life in the pages of *Macmillan's Magazine* we have noticed from time to time, has now begun to work on a broader canvas. The opening chapters of a novel, called *Miss Stuart's Legacy*, are to appear in the February number of *Macmillan's*.

The services of Lieutenant E. H. Boome, 17th M. I., have been placed at the disposal of Government (Political Department) for employment in the Nair Brigade, in succession to Lieutenant B. Scott, who has been appointed to the Military Accounts Department, Madras.

Reports from North China state that an unusually heavy fall of snow has been experienced everywhere, and the cold has been extreme, causing many deaths. The cold wave which passed over South China recently has also resulted in heavy mortality. From Canton it is reported that 300 beggars died from the effects of the cold.

H. M. S. Boadicea, which has been on a visit to Port Blair, left on her return to Rangoon on the 29th ultimo. The day before sailing, Admiral Kennedy had the tip of his right thumb bitten off by a parrot fish. The wound, although painful, was not at all dangerous.

Definite orders have now been issued for the despatch of the 7th Dragoon Guards to Egypt, fully equipped except in the matter of horses, of whom 260 only will be taken, the remainder being available in Egypt. The regiment, which is marching from Meerut to Muttra, will leave the latter place as early as possible, and Bombay about the last week of this month. The R. I. M. steamers Clive and Canning will probably take the regiment from Bombay to Egypt, and orders have been issued for the Clive to leave Calcutta for Bombay by Saturday morning next at latest.

At the conclusion of the winter session of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn will return to the Chief Secretaryship of the North-West, his substantive appointment, the Hon'ble Mr. La Touche going to Benares as Commissioner. It implies no disparagement of Mr. Woodburn to say, that Mr. La Touche's departure will be equally a loss to the Government, and the occasion of unusual regret to the service throughout these Provinces.

It is, we understand, proposed to place the Habitual Criminals Act Amendment Bill in the hands of a Select Committee at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. We trust there is no truth in this. Objection has been taken very generally to certain provisions of the Bill, and the matter is not so urgent that further references cannot be made to local Governments. It is impossible to believe that the clauses connected with taking security wholesale can commend themselves to those who know how the old system was abused.

From the returns of the past few years the export trade of Pondicherry appears to be fast approaching the vanishing point. The colony now exports only a nominal quantity of coffee coriander, cotton and gingelly seed, while indigo and saffron show a steady decrease from year to year. A little more than half a million bags of groundnut were exported in 1892, as against nearly a million in the previous year, and since this is now the sole important article of trade in Pondicherry, the decrease is very significant. During his recent visit to India, Mr. Jules Siegfried, son of the late French Minister of Commerce, summed up his impressions of Pondicherry in the following words :—"During my short stay in your city I have learned that capital and new settlers are wanted to develop your commerce." The place, he added, contains many elements of prosperity, but these are not sufficiently developed, "and the spirit of enterprise is wanting." It is unquestionably due more to lack of enterprise than to any other cause that Pondicherry, after over two centuries of prosperity, has now sunk to the position of a fifth class port. For some years past it has commanded first class railway communication, with all parts of Madras, and has been in a position to divert trade from Cuddalore, Negapatam, and the capital itself. No attempt has apparently been made to turn these advantages to account. At the present rate of retrogression Pondicherry harbour will in a few years to come be practically deserted.

Lieutenant Master, who was wounded in action with the Kachins at Kumja on 30th January, died on the evening of the 6th February.

General Sir George White left London for Ireland on Wednesday, 25th ult. He will remain in Ireland for some time, and it is understood that he will be the guest of Lord Wolseley for a couple of days in Dublin.

In a communication to the Press *apropos* of the visit of the Ameer of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva to St. Petersburg, Professor Vambery says that the Czar entertains the idea of assuming the title of Emperor of Asia.

The Sultan of Johore's wedding present to Princess Marie of Edinburgh was a tea service of silver gilt, beautifully chased after early Victorian designs, in eight pieces.

A State dinner was given, on Jan. 24, at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, in honour of the Emir of Bokhara, who is reported to have approached the Russian Government with a proposal for the incorporation of the vassal State in the Russian Empire.

Sir J. West Ridgway arrived at Osborne on Jan. 20, and kissed hands of his appointment upon a temporary special mission as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Sultan of Morocco.

There is a rumour that the *Times* is to reduce its price and its size. Some such change cannot be long delayed, says a home paper. To the ordinary reader the *Standard*, *Daily News* or *Chronicle* presents the news of the day much more attractively, and with a fulness and ability equal to the *Times*, and these newspapers sell for a penny each.

A writer in the *Bombay Examiner* suggests that the schools and colleges should take a leaf from the book at the Bombay Millowners' meeting the other day to consider the advisability of closing their mills two days in the week, in order thereby to curtail production. What, if the managers of our educational mills, here and elsewhere, were to take into their serious consideration the need of a similar resolution with regard to the output from their establishments, which is yearly assuming alarming dimensions ? If we are to credit Dr. Geffcken, who writes in one of the magazines, Germany is now suffering from too much education. He deplores the overproduction of scholars in the Empire, and in support of his views furnish some statistics which go a far way to prove he is right. The average demand in Prussia, he says, for "assessors."—men of legal training who have passed through the gymnasium and university and served the State gratis for five years—is 100, while the actual number is 1,851. Consequently there is no employment for very many of those prepared every year for the legal professson. It is the same with engineers, teachers in the classics, mathematics, etc. As men of university training are capable only of intellectual work, they cannot, or will not, take to a trade, but flock to the cities and take to pettifogging, giving lessons, writing for inferior papers, etc. Dr. Geffcken adds that "there are lawyers, physicians, and doctors of philosophy among those who are regularly relieved by the Berlin Poor Board." We have not got so far as that yet in Bombay, but we are drifting rapidly towards it. Anybody who takes a walk through our streets may observe that the number of our lawyers, doctors, etc., is legion, and the cry is 'Still they come." 'Tis a marvel how they all live ; many of them don't live—they merely exist ; and if they had not a share in ancestral property to fall back upon, or the hoarded funds of old people, who never enjoyed the doubtful advantages of a university training, they would find themselves in a short time amongst the submerged tenth What is needed here and what is needed elsewhere is, more culture of the hand and less of the head, and a juster notion of the dignity of manual labour. But it is well-nigh hopeless and profitless to preach such a doctrine to the young idea of our day.

The Burma Government has recommended the introduction of a legal enactment to enable it to control and prevent the spread of cattle-disease. Mr. Pease, Director of the Bacteriological Survey, has been deputed by the Government of India to Rangoon to consult the Local Government on the subject. It is just as well that in one Province at least the difficulties of coping with cattle-disease by legislative measures should be ascertained by actual experiment. Hitherto the opinion of Local Administrations on the subject has practically been *non possumus*. This expression is coming rather too much into vogue in official circles in India : it saves so much discussion. All the same it should never be employed without full justification. Now that Burma has set a good example in one matter, perhaps other Provincial Governments will recant their opinions and bestir themselves too.

With reference to the views expressed by the deputation of the Currency Association that waited on the Viceroy, it is reported from Calcutta of a counterblast being got up there among those members of the commercial community who are opposed to reform. It will be remembered that at an earlier stage in the progress of the Association, a protest was lodged by certain houses in the city ; the present opposition is said, in the main, to be identical, and to be similarly captained. Notwithstanding that there were originally in opposition to the proposals of the Association some who have since "verted" it would appear that there remain a few who are of the same opinion still, and who adhere tenaciously to the principles of old. All that can at present be said on the subject of the revived antagonism is that the leaders of the Currency Association will be willing, and even glad, to have the subject more fully threshed out, if that were possible, and any fresh arguments that the opposition can array will doubtless be gladly discussed.

The result of the race for the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow on Thursday, was a great surprise, says a local contemporary. At the last moment the favourite, Mite, who had been suffering from a bad attack of fever, had to be scratched, and in a field of only four, Pekin, who had hitherto been in indifferent repute as a horse that would not try, and who started at twenty to one, came in a winner by half-a-length ; Negus second, and Bridegroom third. Taking Thursday's racing as a whole, the finishes were better, but the fields were stil poor. Five out of the seven events fell to the Patiala Stable. This, however, could hardly compensate them for the mishap to Mite, which probably cost them the Cup. The attendance on the ground was probably the largest ever seen on a mofussil race-course. Lord and Lady Roberts and the Lieutenant-Governor were again present.

The Queen will spend Easter in Italy, and remain upon the Continent till the end of April, when she returns to Windsor.

The Earl of Jersey, the Governor of New South Wales, has resigned. It was at first said that he had taken this step in consequence of differences with his Ministers, but according to a later cable it is due to the necessity that he should return to England to look after the affairs of his estate. Lord Elgin is mentioned as a possible successor.

Capt. C. C. Reid, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, has resigned the Adjutancy of the 1st Perak Sikhs on account of ill-health, and will shortly return to duty in India from sick leave.

Definite arrangements are reported to have now been arrived at between the British Government and that of Russia for an early delimitation of the Pamirs and the region of the Upper Oxus.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* notes rumours in the German capital of the possibility of a war breaking out in the coming spring, and of the concentration of Russian troops on the Western frontier. These, however, may, it is thought, be of the nature of alarms to show the need for the new Army Bill, and in the Committee of the Reichstag the Chancellor has shown no sign of a readiness to accept any of the compromises already suggested.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that the massing of troops in the Western Governments of Russia goes on uninterruptedly, and that in consequence an Austrian Army Corps will shortly be drafted to Stanislaw.

The Americans are objecting to the men who work in the United States and live in Canada. It is estimated that from 200,000 to 300,000 residents of Canada daily cross the frontier, work on American soil at American prices all day, and return in the evening to their Canadian homes. In addition to the daily alien trippers, thousands of Canadians work in America in the autumn in the timber trade and return in the summer. A protest has accordingly been presented to Congress against the inefficiency of the immigration laws, and in the present temper of the United States on the question (the *St. James's Gazette* remarks) something may come of it to the detriment of Canada.

It is rumoured in Berlin that the Czar intends to make his oft-announced journey to Central Asia next summer. Professor Vambery, writing to the *Pesther Lloyd*, intimates that the visit of the Emir of Bokhara and the promised visit of the Khan of Khiva at the Russian Court, are expected to prove only preliminary to the Czar assuming the title of "Emperor of Asia." The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna describes Russian influence in Bokhara as so great that "the Emir is little more than a provincial Governor, who may be recalled at any moment."

The forthcoming number of the *National Review* will contain very important paper by Col. Turner, R.A., in which, with the permission of Lord Wolseley, he sets forth certain extraordinary letters written by the Madhi to the Commander of the English forces in the Soudan and to his own kinsmen in captivity. Mr. Alfred Austin will contribute a poem, "Marrying in the Valley," and Lord Russell an article on "Electricity in Country Houses.

THE DIFFICULT POINTS IN THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Prime Minister will introduce the new Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons this evening. The *Speaker*, a recognised Liberal organ, some three weeks since created a great sensation by publishing a paper purporting to indicate how the difficulties attending such a measure will be turned or surmounted. The Unionist Press and Mr. Labouchere denounced the proposals, but discussed them at length. Obviously the article was inspired. A member of the Cabinet however—Lord Ripon—declared that this was not the case, and stated that the Bill when produced would be found to be conceived in "a larger and more generous spirit" than that indicated by the *Speaker*.

However this may be, the article has "held the field" as the only attempt to forecast the measure which will be placed before the House and country this evening. It was probably a *ballon d'essai* intended to see how the proposals to minimise the contemplated concessions would be received by public opinion. Here is the article in an abridged form :—

The "Times" and the representatives of the Orange party have been loudly maintaining for years past that the possibility of coming to such a settlement as will satisfy Irishmen without sacrificing those interests which Englishmen of all parties are resolved to maintain is impossible. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have maintained the contrary, and the United Kingdom, by its vote last August declared that it believed Mr. Gladstone rather than his opponents. Next month we shall know what Mr. Gladstone's proposal really is. It is not, therefore, too soon to consider some of the chief difficulties which must be dealt with in any Home Rule Bill, and the manner in which it may be possible to surmount them. Those difficulties are connected with the Land Question, the retention of Irish members in the House of Commons, the preservation of the Imperial Veto, the Judiciary and Police, and Finance.

I. THE LAND QUESTION.

It is obvious that the Statutory Parliament which will be established in Dublin under the Home Rule Bill will not be in a position to deal with the Land Question, at all events, for some years to come. It seems obvious that the simplest way of meeting the difficulty will be to reserve to the Imperial Parliament for a certain term of years the sole right of legislating on the Land Question for Ireland as well as for the rest of the United Kingdom.

II. THE IRISH REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone would be entirely within his rights if he were to treat this particular point in the Bill as an open one. "Honourable gentlemen," he might say, "have insisted so strongly upon the retention of the Irish members that in deference to their views I have inserted a provision to that effect in the Bill, in spite of the fact that my personal opinion is against it. Under the circumstances, the House must decide for itself what course it will adopt on this particular question." But it will hardly be necessary for Mr. Gladstone to resort to this expedient. No one was more strongly in favour of leaving the land question to the House of Commons than Mr. Parnell, but he made one express stipulation as the condition of this concession to Conservative feeling. It was that until the Land Question had been dealt with by the Imperial Parliament, or until the term of years within which such legislation was to be carried had expired, there should be no alteration in the Irish representation at Westminster. This condition is obviously fair. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Government will meet the question of the retention of the Irish-members by adopting Mr. Parnell's suggestion, under which the Irish representation would remain untouched until the Land Question had been finally disposed of.

III. THE VETO.

Without pretending to conjecture the decision arrived at by the Cabinet on this point, we may say that the simplest form of veto is also that which is most likely to work well and to be acceptable to both countries. In other words, the veto might be placed in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant as the representative of the Sovereign. There would be no need to state expressly in the Bill that his Excellency would exercise this veto on behalf of the Imperial Government. That fact, which would be self-evident, depends upon that supremacy of the Imperial Parliament which nothing can take away.

IV. THE JUDICIARY AND POLICE.

Probably the essential point will be secured by the retention for a fixed term of years of the appointment of judges in the hands of the Imperial Government acting through the Lord-Lieutenant. The question of the police might be settled in a similar manner. The *raison d'etre* of the Royal Irish Constabulary will cease when Ireland becomes a contented and self-governing nation. But the disbandment of that semi-military force, and the substitution for it of an ordinary body of police under the control of the local authorities, will necessarily be a work of time. If a term of five years were definitely fixed for the completion of the transformation, the Constabulary remaining in the meantime under the control of the Lord-Lieutenant, we believe that Irish public opinion would be fully satisfied. Mr. Parnell, at all events, asked for nothing more than this, even at the time of the Boulogne negotiations.

V. FINANCE.

We do not see how the machinery of the 1886 Bill can be improved upon. A grave question arises as to the amount of the Irish contribution to the Imperial revenue. It is a matter which requires careful consideration. But we may hope that the English people, recognising the difficulties which must beset the Irish executive at the outset of its great enterprise, will deal liberally, and even generously, with Ireland in this matter. U need hardly be said that Ireland does not expect, and will certainly not receive, the power to impose anything in the shape of protective duties under the new Bill.

For a certain number of years there must, of necessity, be a transition period, during which it will be the duty of the Imperial Government to watch over vested interests, the rights of public officials, and the independence of the judiciary. But no wise Irishman will quarrel with an arrangement which he must know to be inevitable, and the sole object of which is to make the great change demanded by Ireland and recognised as necessary and just by the people of the United Kingdom, with the least possible amount of friction and of danger.

MILITARY NEWS.

The troopship Serapis arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th ult. from India with troops.

The two courses for senior officers will commence at Hythe, on the 4th April and 3rd October annually.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain C. R. Toaffe is appointed to the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

Capt. W. H. Ellis, now at the Kingston Infantry Depot, has been ordered to India to join the 1st East Surrey Regt.

The 2nd Devonshire Regt. which arrived at Port Said on the 24th inst. from Bombay, has been ordered to Cairo, and will be quartered at Abbassiyeh.

Major-General H. S. Anderson, C. B., Commanding Mhow Division, is shortly proceeding on eight months' leave to England on private affairs.

Captain H. B. Fowler, 2nd West Surrey Regiment and Lieutenant E. E. B. Bruno, 2nd Munster Fusiliers, are appointed Acting Paymasters of their respective battalions.

The authorities at Home have at last provided for two courses at the School of Musketry, Hythe, for senior officers, and we hope to see the order extended to the Schools of Musketry in India.

Captain F. C. Carter, D. A. A. G. at Allahabad, goes on leave to England for eight months shortly. Brevet-Major S. C. H. Monro, Seaforth Highlanders, at present A.-D.-C. to Sir W. Elles, at Rawalpindi, will officiate in the appointment.

The regiments, which will be brought home from India during the relief season 1893-94, will most probably be the 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Bn. Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt., 2nd Bn. Somersetshire L. I., and 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers.

An order has been issued for the medical inspection of successful candidates for commissions in the Militia after the competitive examination ; and no candidate will be considered eligible for a commission unless certified by the Board to be physically fit in all respects for the service.

The following appointments have been sanctioned :—1-1st Gurkhas.—Major C. A. R. Sage, from 2nd Battalion, to be Commandant, *vice* Young, vacated. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Major R. Fulton to be Second-in-Command, *vice* Sage. 42nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant A. J. Strange Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—Out of India on Private Affairs.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Gaselee, 1-5th Gurkhas ; Lieutenant H. C. Vesey, 2nd Sikh Infantry ; Major M. C. Cooke-Collis, 34th Pioneers; Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Bishop, 1-3rd Gurkhas ; Lieutenant G. F. Barttelot, Welsh Fusiliers ; Lieutenant T. Fetherstonhaugh, Seaforth Highlanders ; Lieutenant W. E. White, 1st Bengal Infantry ; Captain F. H. Trent, East Lancashire Regiment ; and Major A. C. Bunny, 1st Sikhs, for 12 months. Out of India, on Medical Certificate.—Major M. I. Gibbs, 31st Punjab Infantry ; and Lieutenant F. D. Browne, Wiltshire Regiment, for 6 months ; and Captain J. G. Penton, Sussex Regiment, for 12 months. In India.—Lieutenant E. M. Lang, 1-1st Gurkhas, to Mian Mir and Dalhousie, for 2 months, to study the language.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The Khedive, resenting British interference in Egypt, has countenanced certain anti-British demonstrations at Cairo by spreading stories of what he calls his triumph over British influence ; and his ideas on the subject are being supported, it is said, by manufactured addresses and telegrams from the provinces congratulating him on his firmness. The consequent excitement amongst the lower orders has been great ; and it being recalled that a similar state of uneasiness prevailed before the Arabi revolt, and Government business being carried on with much difficulty, the British Government have decided to at once double the occupying garrison in order that public security may not be disturbed.

Mail papers of the 27th ult. report that the 2nd Bn. of the South Lancshire Regt. at Malta had been ordered to hold itself ready to embark for Egypt. The 2nd Bn. of the Devonshire Regt., on its way home from India on board the troopship Euphrates, was stopped at Port Said on Jan. 25, pending the arrivel of the reinforcements. The troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth on the same date with drafts for Egypt and other places. The Black Watch will leave Gibraltar for Egypt. Detachments of various arms have also left Aldershot and Windsor for Egypt. The troops will remain at Alexandria unless circumstances should require them to be taken to Cairo. The women and children of the Devonshire regiment proceeded to England.

On Jan. 26, Lord Dufferin acquainted the French Government with the decision taken by the British Government to increase the British force in Egypt. Lord Dufferin added that this decision did not affect the general policy of the Government or modify the previous assurances it has given regarding the occupation. M. Waddington has been instructed to take note of these declarations, and to ask Lord Rosebery to specify the incidents which have given rise to the measures taken by his Cabinet.

The British Cabinet has officially informed the European Governments of its intention to send troops to Egypt, adding that no change of policy there is intended.

A telegram received at Paris from Cairo represents that the Sultan has congratulated the Khedive on his resistance to the British influence, and has made him a present of six horses.

Violent articles against the action of the British authorities are being published by the Anglophobe native Press of Cairo, and it is stated that Lord Cromer has been given power to threaten a change of regime at the Abdin Palace if necessary. It is also understood that authorisation has been given for the British troops at Cairo, owing to the insulting attitude of the crowd, to exercise control over the whole of the city. Meantime the reinforcement of the army of occupation has had a tranquillising effect, but protests against the step are made in the Russian and French Press. British policy appears to have the hearty approval, so far, of Austro-Hungary, and also, it is thought, of Germany and Italy.

FRENCH OPINION.

The despatch of reinforcements to Alexandria is declared by the *Journal des Debats* to be nothing less than a provocation.—The *Figaro* thinks that there might perhaps after all be a way for France to obtain her demands with respect to Egypt. "If," it suggests, "we were to-morrow to occupy Tangier, England would raise a great outcry. We should simply let her cry out, and should say, not 'Give us this, and we give you that,' but 'Let go that and we let go this.' Moreover, similar advice has recently been given us by Mr. Labouchere."—The *Temps* is aghast at the idea that a Liberal Government should resort to so vigorous a measure. It adds :—"It must not be lost sight of that the origin of all these incidents is the novel pretension of Lord Cromer to force upon the Khedive Ministers selected by himself. France, which has carried the spirit of conciliation perhaps further than was legitimate, by agreeing to the Riaz Pasha compromise, has deemed it necessary to make formal reserves with reference to this fresh extension of the British Protectorate."—Senator Ranc, who is looked up to as a kind of Mentor by the Republican Party, writing in the *Paris*, thinks the British policy is "marked with its usual hypocritical Pharisaism," but cannot help admiring the vigour and decision of the British Government. As for the Government, it is anxious (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) "as far as the exigencies of Parliamentary existence will allow to get along well with Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet."

RUSSIAN OPINION.

In an article on the Egyptian crisis, the St. Petersburg *Nowosti* of Jan. 25 declares that Egypt, owing to its geographical position, must remain a neutral State, and that its final annexation by Great Britain would disturb the European equili brium. The journal urges the necessity for co-operation between the Powers in order to procure the prompt evacuation of the country and affirms the solidarity of Russian and French interests in the Egyptian question. The *Novoe Vremya* says much to the same effect.

GERMAN VIEW.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* says England can reply to any objections by stating that she has the mandate of Europe. The information published by the Havas Agency from Cairo about the Sultan's presents to the Khedive has (says he correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) been received sceptically in political circles generally, and the Press unanimously consider that the form of the gift has been inaccurately reported. Well informed persons insist that much as the French Government might like to give Great Britain trouble in Egypt the moment is inopportune for it to follow up any action.

AUSTRIAN IDEAS.

The *Neues Tagblatt* of Vienna warns Abbas Pasha against any further acts of unwisdom. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Jan. 25 :—

The Austrian Government, far from having any inclination to check British influence on the Nile, even when exercised as it has been recently, fully approves of everything that has been done by Lord Cromer. The opinion here is that the interest of the European Powers in Egypt cannot be better served than by leaving the English advisers of the Khedive carte blanche. The French Government has on previous occasions been made aware that there are few things Austria-

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST AMBASSADORS.

A despatch from Berlin states that the unscrupulous attacks made of late by the French Press upon the Russian Ambassador at Paris, as well as those to which the representatives of England and Austria-Hungary have already been exposed, arouse widespread dissatisfaction in Germany. If, it is argued, no respect is shown to the Ambassador of a Power whose relations with France are more intimate than those of any other country, the representatives of the other Powers will certainly not be safe from such insults. The *Cologne Gazette* says that "it might be judicious if the foreign Ambassadors were to watch the development of things from outside France as long as the Panama scandals and this apparently insatiable love of calumny continue. Paris is now like a hospital, in which many a politician lies ill, and it would be advisable for the healthy ones at any rate to keep at a distance until the crisis is over."

Count Menabrea, late Italian Ambassador to France, in his capacity of member of the Senate, has sent a telegram to the President of that body saying:—"In view of the calumnies which are being circulated concerning my relations with M. Herz, I beg your Excellency, as guardian of the dignity of the Senate, to institute a searching inquiry into the improper acts with which I am reproached." It is stated, however, that the President of the Senate has written to the Ambassador declaring that he has no need to examine any document as his Excellency's word is quite sufficient to dispose of such accusations against him.

M. Andrieux was again examined on Friday by M. Brisson's Committee and made further disclosures. Asked to produce the original list of bribes dictated by Baron Reinach to his secretary Stephens and in the possession of M. Herz, he replied that the photographic facsimile already furnished by him ought to answer every purpose. He could produce it if necessary, but the Committee would find one name out out, as apparent in the facsimile, and that name he was pledged not to reveal. He was unable to give the 104 names on Arton's list, and M. Delahaye, who had that list, could not produce it, as it was not authenticated. Questioned as to M. Rouvier, M. Andrieux replied that in May, 1887, M. Rouvier, to silence personal rather than political attacks made on him by the *Lanterne*, had to pay 100,000f. He explained this to his Ministerial colleagues, who authorized him to draw 40,000f. from the secret service money of the War Office and 40,000f. from that of the Foreign Office. General Ferron and M. Flourens, who then held those Ministries, could, if necessary, confirm this. Yet M. Rouvier, who thus diverted secret service money, afterwards impeached General Boulanger for doing likewise. M. Andrieux said he had been the legal adviser of M. Herz, and was bound to professional secrecy, but he could confirm the story that Amiel professed to have received money from Reinach to poison M. Herz. Amiel was asked for proofs, and he produced an envelope addressed to him in Reinach's writing. Reinach, on being spoken to about it, treated it as a joke, and he and M. Herz afterwards became the best of friends, so that they talked of a marriage between their children.

M. Baihaut claims the right, as a Minister at the time of the alleged bribe, to be tried by the Senate.

M. Franqueville has concluded his inquiry into the cases of the members of the Chambers accused in connexion with the Panama scandals, and sent in his report to the Minister of Justice.

The report of the analysts in regard to the death of Baron Reinach states that they found no trace of poison, but that decomposition had advanced so far as to make this result inevitable.

M. le Herisse, a Boulangist, has submitted to the Chamber a Bill disqualifying members of the present Chamber from sitting in the next. This self-denying ordinance has, of course, no chance of adoption, and M. le Herrisse would probably be sorry if he were taken at his word.

M. Gervile Reache has introduced a Bill declaring inalienable the property of persons convicted of having received Panama money, pending suits for restitution. Sales or assignments already made are to be annulled.

The inhabitants of the Rue Panama, a new street thus named a few years ago when the canal looked promising, are petitioning for a new name.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose name has been so prominently mentioned during the proceedings in Paris, was arrested at the Tankerville Hotel, Bournemouth, at midnight, on the 19th, his extradition having been demanded by the French Government upon the charge of fraud. He is suffering from so serious an illness that his medical adviser certified him to be unfit to leave the hotel, and it is not expected that he will be able to be removed to London for examination at Bow-street for some time. It has been decided that a police-officer shall remain in Dr. Herz's room to keep a perpetual watch upon him. It is said that the extradition will be contested to the last point, and the friends of Dr. Herz are described as indignant at the manner of his arrest. Dr. Herz states that he has an answer to the charge against him, and that his accusers will see it all if they will only have patience.

The trial of the Panama directors was continued the week the mail left. M. Rau, Advocate-General, for the prosecution, after occupying two days, concluded his speech on Jan. 19, when Maitre Barboux began his argument in defence of MM. de Lesseps. The speech was continued on the resumption of the trial on Jan. 25, when M. Barboux argued that M. de Lesseps was perfectly justified in doing his utmost to keep up the confidence of the public in the Panama Canal scheme, in the hope of saving the enterprise from the dangers which threatened it. From this point of view, the lectures delivered in the provincial towns on the prospects and future of the Canal were quite legitimate. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, if he had erred at all, had sinned through excess of optimism, but it was to optimists that the world belonged. He might have been deceived by events, but that was an error which was not punishable by a Court of Law. M. Barboux next took up the count in the indictment charging his clients with breach of trust, and maintained that they had not been guilty of this offence. It was true that they had spent the money of the Company, but it was not for their own profit, but for the benefit of the Company itself. The defendants might be called upon to answer for this act before a civil tribunal, but not to a Criminal Court. Referring then to the agreements with the contractors, M. Barboux drew attention to the fact that both they and the indemnities paid were unanimously approved by the Board, and maintained that the contracts were made solely in the interests of the undertaking. The Court then adjourned till Jan. 26, when Maitre Barboux continued his speech in defence of the Messieurs de Lesseps. Regarding the charge of breach of trust, he maintained there was justification for the payments made to the financial companies which placed Panama Bonds; and as to the money paid to the Press, the Directors of the Company had a perfect right to avail themselves of the services of the newspapers. M. Barboux then approached his peroration. In scathing terms he denounced the system of blackmail and corruption which, at the present time, was so terribly and palpably rife, and vehemently condemned the former Minister who had superintended the distribution of the Panama subsidies to the Press. Why, he asked, was not that person sitting by the side of the prisoners whom the Court was now trying? This sudden and unexpected attack on M. Foquet produced a sensation in court.

The chief subject of conversation in Paris to-day, says the correspondent of the *Standard* of Jan. 22, is an accusation brought by M. Andrieux against M. Rouvier, of having given 100,000 frs. to the *Lanterne* during the Boulangist campaign to induce that journal to cease its attacks against him. At that time the Finance Minister's secret-service money seems to have been exhausted, for, according to M. Andrieux's evidence to the Committee of Inquiry, he appealed to his colleagues in the Cabinet, and received 40,000 frs. from the secret-service money of M. Florence, the Minister of for Foreign Affairs, and another 40,000 frs. from the secret-service fund of General Perron, the War Minister. It is hinted that the remaining 20,000 frs. was obtained from a friendly banker. M. Eugene Meyer, director of the *Lanterne*, has denied that his paper received the 100,000 frs. from M. Rouvier; but both M. Flourens and General Perron have admitted that they severally handed to the Finance Minister the 40,000 frs. mentioned by M. Andrieux. M. Flourens; indeed, presented himself spontaneously before the Committee of Inquiry to say it was a fact that, in accordance with a decision taken at a Cabinet Council, he handed 40,000 frs. from his secret-service money to the Finance Minister, but he did not feel justified in making known the use to which that money was put. General Perron, who is now commander of the 18th Army Corps, has been interviewed by the *Nouvellists* of Bordeaux. He is reported to have said:—

I must admit that, with the exception of the amounts indicated by M. Adrieux, all he stated is true. All that time we had to combat Boulangism, which was becoming more and more threatening. As M. Rouvier, in his capacity of Finance Minister, possessed no secret-services money, he was obliged to appeal to his colleagues who possessed a street-service fund to put a stop to the campaign undertaken against the Government. In fact, I handed to M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance and President of the Cabinet, an important sum of money. I have no reason to conceal the fact as M. Rouvier, on the occasion of the demand for authorization to suspend his Parliamentary immunity, himself stated the fact, without naming the Ministers who came to his assistance.

M. Andrieux was summoned before M. Franqueville, the Examining Magistrate, to give evidence on that subject. He was also confronted with MM. Clemenceau and Arene in respect to the cheque endorsed by Orsati, who, according to M. Andrieux, acted for M. Arene. It may be remembered that M. Arene sent his seconds to M. Andrieux, who accepted the challenge upon the condition that he should, nevertheless, be at liberty to prove the correctness of his assertion, if he could. This enraged M. Arene to such an extent that he had conceived the idea of blowing out M. Andrieux's brains, and the latter gentleman only learned that fact yesterday, while before the Examining Magistrate. M. Clemenceau, who was informed of M. Arene's designs, had calmed his anger and dissuaded him from putting his murderous project into execution. Indeed, he took M. Arene to see M. Andrieux, and the explanations given on both sides were so satisfactory that they all shook hands on leaving.

The *Libre Parole* states that the recent revelations regarding the employment of the secret-service funds during the Boulangist campaign are likely to lead to a lively debate in the Chamber when the vote for the secret-service fund of the Minister of War comes on for discussion, and that full information will then be demanded regarding the statement made by M. Andrieux that General Perron, who was Minister of War at that time, advanced M. Rouvier a large sum from the secret-service fund of his department to enable the latter to put a stop to the newspaper attacks of which the Premier was the object.

The *Gaulois* and several other newspapers assert that on receipt of M. Franqueville's report by the Public Prosecutor, it will be definitely decided to take further proceedings against three of the ten implicated members of Parliament—namely, the ex-Ministers Jules Roche, Thevenet, and Rouvier. In his report on his investigations into the alleged extortion of money from the Panama Canal Company by M. Baihaut, former ministor of Public Works, the Examining Magistrate will, according to the *Figaro*, decide that in the case of M. Blondiu, a former employe of the Credit Lyonnais, who was also private secretary to M. Baihaut, there is no ground for further proceedings. M. Blondin's name was found on one of the cheques for a large amount seized by the judicial authorities, and it was his arrest which led to that of M Baihaut.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose name has been prominently mentioned during the inquiry in Paris in connection with the Panama scandals, was arrested at the Tankerville Hotel, Bournemouth on Jan. 20, under a warrant, his extradition having been demanded by the French Government upon the charge of fraud. Dr. Herz has residing at this hotel for some time, and the Scotland Yard officer found him too ill to be removed. His illness is, indeed, of so serious a character that it is not expected that he can be removed to London for examination at Bow Street for some time. Dr. Herz has Mr. George Lewis as his solicitor, and the latter has retained Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. Gill as counsel. It is rumoured that the extradition will be contested to the last point.

Dr. Herz has, it is stated, expressed his willingness to go to Paris to meet the charges against him as soon as his health permits him to do so. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, the three counts of indictment against Dr. Herz are:—1, M. Charles de Lesseps says he gave him 600,000 frs. 2, That Reinach gave him 2,000,000 frs. from the Panama Company. 3, That he wrote threatening letters to Reinach, which are now regarded as an attempt to blackmail.

Much excitement was caused in Paris by the news of the arrest of Dr. Herz. The *Liberte* announces that some documents have been seized at the premises occupied by M. Schwob, which the journal says was the *alias* employed by Dr. Herz in his business relations with Baron de Reinach. These papers, the *Liberte* adds, go to show that Dr. Herz was not, as he has alleged, a creditor of the late Baron, but was actually in the latter's dept at the time alluded to by him in his letter to the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The *Gaulois* publishes an interview with M. Andrieux, who expressed the opinion that the extradition of Dr. Herz would not be granted by the British authorities. The proceedings in London would, in any case, occupy a long time, and might very likely be brought to an abrupt termination by Dr. Herz succumbing to his illness, or by his committing suicide.

The writer on the staff of the *Figaro*, who recently had a long conversation with Dr. Herz, contributes a long article to his paper concerning the dealings of Dr. Herz with the Panama Company. He gives no authority for his statements, which, if true, are almost as damaging for M. de Freycinet and the members of his Ministry in 1886 as for Dr. Herz.

This article describes Dr. Herz as having gone to MM. Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps in 1886, declaring that, notwithstanding the failure of the attempts made by the Company to induce the Government to authorise them to issue a lottery loan, he would for the consideration of 10,000,000 frs., get the De Freycinet Cabinet to present a Bill to Parliament demanding that authorisation without any further delay. The offer is said to have been accepted joyfully, and as Dr. Herz was not contented with the signatures of the MM. de Lessops, Baron de Reinach, the financial adviser of the Panama Company—then regarded not only as one of the cleverest financiers, but also as one of the most solvent of bankers—placed his name at the foot of the agreement securing 10,000,000 frs. to the American doctor. A fortnight later, on June 17, 1886, the Government laid a Bill before the Chamber, authorising the Panama Company to issue the much-desired Lottery Loan. As the measure was received coldly by Parliament, M. Ferdinand de Lessops, wishing to avoid a check, requested the Government to withdraw it. Dr. Herz had, however, fulfilled his engagement, and, according to the *Figaro*, demanded payment. He was given 600,000 frs. as indemnity. When, in 1888, Parliament ultimately voted the Panama Lottery Loan, Dr. Herz insisted on being paid the 9,400,000 frs. still due on his contract. The *Figaro* says he received 1,000,000 frs. in June, 1888; 2,000,000 frs. in July; 2,000,000 frs. in August; and between January, 1889, and January, 1890, 4,000,000 frs. more, given by Baron de Reinach from his private fortune.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

On Jan. 24, a deputation of the Parliamentary Committees of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and the Trades Union Congress waited on Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, to urge upon him the desirability of forming "a labour bureau." Mr. J. Wilson. M. P., introduced the deputation, and, after listening to speeches from several members, Mr. Mundella replied. He testified warmly to the services which had been rendered by Mr. Burnett as labour correspondent of the Board of Trade, and proceeded to explain the measures which in co-operation with the Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Burt, M. P., he had taken to organise a new Labour Department. In the first place he said they would do away with the word "bureau" as the English language was sufficient for them and they would call the department the Labour Department. The department about to be created (Mr. Mundella explained) will be a separate branch of the Board of Trade, and its function to collect, digest, and publish statistical and other information bearing on questions relating to labour. It will take over the work of the present Commercial Deparment and consist of three distinct sections—Commercial, Labour, and Statistical—the whole under the superintendence of Mr. Giffen as Controller-General. The central office will be temporarily located at 43, Parliament-street, and the special staff will comprise a commissioner for labour, in general direction of the department, a chief labour correspondent, three additional correspondents—one a lady—and about thirty clerks of all grades. Mr. Llewellyn Smith, an Oxford man of distinction, who has spent five years studying labour problems in the East End of London, is to be the Commissioner for Labour, and Mr. John Burnett, the Chief Labour Correspondent. The constitution of the staff is practically settled, but the names of the members are not yet divulged. Local correspondents will be appointed in a number of large provincial towns; so far as possible, in the same centres as are contemplated for factory inspection. These correspondents will be charged with the duty of informing the department of important events affecting labour which take place in their districts and of supplementing, where necessary, the inquiries of the central office by local investigation. In the future the local centres thus established will possibly have additional duties cast upon them. A "Labour Gazette" will be issued, at first monthly, but perhaps more frequently hereafter. Its object will be to supply accurate information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen. The "Labour Gazette" will be published at 1d., and a large number of copies will be gratuitously distributed to free libraries, workmen's organisations, mechanics' institutes, chambers of commerce, and other institutions. Some legislation will be required to carry out the work, but much of what has been decided upon can be effected without Parliamentary sanction; and Mr. Mundella has already obtained the assent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the payment of the necessary funds. Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., expressed the thanks of the deputation for his statement, which gave them evident satisfaction.

It is said that, under pressure from his friends, Mr. J. J. O'Kelly has discontinued his libel action in respect of Major Le Caron's book. It is understood that while Mr. Heinemann withdrew the statement complained of, and reissued the book thus expurgated, Major Le Caron stood to his guns, and declined to be a party to the apology. The action against him, therefore, still remained pending. Now, however, he has the satisfaction of seeing it withdrawn unconditionally.

THE CASE FOR BIMETALLISM.

SPEECHES BY MR. CHAPLIN, M.P.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., was present, on Jan. 23, at a discussion at the Surveyors' Institution, on two papers read a fortnight previously by Messrs. A. Goddrad and P. D. Tuckett for and against bimetallism. Mr. Chaplin spoke at considerable length in support of the proposition that the attempt made since 1873 to carry on the business of the world with no connecting link between gold and silver has brought about the existing depression in commerce, trade, and agriculture, and that it is desirable to revert to the system which prevailed before 1873. In the course of his speech Mr. Chaplin said:—I will preface what I have to say by repeating the contention which, in common with many of the bimetallists, I am prepared to maintain. What we say, then, is this—1. That up till the year 1873 all the business of the world was carried on under the full effects of the system which is known as bimetallism; 2. that the abandonment of that system and the attempt to carry on that busines with no connecting link between the metals is a new experiment in the history of the world; 3 that this experiment has been followed by consequences which have led to very general and wide depression in commerce, trade, and agriculture in gold-using countries; and 4 that it is desirable to revert to the system which prevailed prior to 1873, and under the effects of which the commercial and industrial preeminence of this country was attained. With regard to the first of these propositions, bimetallism is almost as old as the history of the world. The oldest record of silver being a legal tender money is contained, I believe, in Biblical history, 1980 years B.C., where we learn that the cave of Machpelah was paid for in silver—"400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." I may also cite a most interesting statement recently published in the "Times" by Prof. Max Muller. He says it has been shown that the ratio between silver and gold in the Egyptian coins was always maintained as 1 to 12½, while in Babylonia and all the countries which adopted the Babylonian standard it was 1 to 13 1-3, where, with slight fluctuations, it was maintained for a great length of time. He further tells us that from the sixteenth century B.C., or, if the statement is restricted to coined money, from seventh century B.C., to nearly our own time the appreciation was not more than 1 2-3—that is, it was limited to variation between 13 1-3 and 15; and that, too, in spite of the sudden influx at various times of one or the other of the precious metals. This is a statement of singular significance, as you will see directly when I come to show the enormous variation which has occurred in the relative valueof the metals in the last fifteen or twenty years, and which has changed from something like 15½ to 24 or 25 to 1. Coming down to later days, in our own country, it is the fact that for 540 years *i.e.*, from 1257 up to 1797—gold and silver formed the legal tender money of this country. That is to say, the British Mint was open to the unrestricted coinage of both metals, and, when coined at a given weight and fineness, the silver coins as well as the gold coins were equally legal tender money, available for the discharge of debts to any amount. It is true that for fifty-four years of that period, from 1663 to 1797, silver was standard money, and gold was rated to it. But during the remaining 486 years of that long period both coins were equally legal tender and constituted a joint monetary standard. From 1797 to 1816 the position was the same with this exception—that during the great wars—cash payments were suspended and we had a paper currency. But in 1816 the law in England was altered. We then adopted a gold standard, and silver, which became token money, was legal tender only up to 40s. This ancient circumstance was the first link in a chain of events which have led to the present situation. It is true that England did not suffer from the change at that time, and, indeed, no one felt it up to 1873, and for this reason. France in 1802 (thirteen years before the change was made in England) had opened her mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio between the two. In 1865 she was joined in this arrangement by a conjunction of States, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, known as the Latin Union, The ratio, or, in other words, the relative value of silver to gold, under that arrangement was in the proportion of 15½ 1. That is to say that 15½ bits of silver of a certain weight were held to be equal to one bit of gold of the same weight, and vice versa; and all the silver thus converted into coin became legal tender for the discharge of debts in the several States of the Union, equally with gold, at the ratio which was thus established. Now that was the system which was known as bimetallism. It had existed in France for nearly the whole of the present century, beginning in 1803, and it continued to prevail both in France and the other countries I have named up till 1873. Now the effects of that arrangement were as follows:—In the first place, it gave to silver a position and a value as legal tender money equally with gold at the ratio I have named. Secondly, the relative value of the metals never varied, but remained practically steady for all those years. From the beginning of the century up till 1873, although during that time there were enormous variations in their annual production, infinitely greater than any that have occurred since then. And for this reason, that nobody possessing silver, and knowing he could take it to any of these mints and get in return for it coin which was available as legal tender money at a fixed ratio with gold, would ever part with it for less than he could get at any moment from any of the mints that I have named. And, thirdly, although the system itself was limited to the five countries I have named, the effects of that system were equally felt and were universal in all the counties of the world. Indeed, as one of the witnesses stated before the Royal Commission upon Gold and Silver, of which I was a member, "It is certain that we lived for all those years prior to 1873 under bimetalism and felt the full effects of it in England, just as surely as our forefathers lived under the laws of gravitation before the days of Newton, although they did not know it either." Coming to the second consequence the wide divergence in the relative value of the metals has taken the form of a heavy fall in the gold price of silver. Silver in proportion to gold in 1873 in the proportion of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. Now it has fallen to between 24 and 25. Silver which was worth, in 1873, 60d. per ounce, has now fallen to 37d. The rupee, which was formerly worth 2s., according to a late quotation, was worth only 1s. 2¾d. As far as they are concerned at home, the effect of the fall in silver is to operate in the East as a bounty upon Eastern exports, and as a hostile duty against English imports. Wheat and cotton are the two great industries at home which are usually taken to illustrate the truth of this assertion. No one whose opinion is of any weight any longer, I believe, disputes the truth and the justice of this statement. My third proposition, that it is desirable to revert to the former state of things, must not be taken to mean that the former ratio of 15½ to 1 is a sine qua non. For my part I should be quite content if bimetallism was adopted, to take whatever was the market ratio on the day when the necessary measures became law. But the moment we propose to to retrace our steps by opening the mints and by making silver legal tender, as well as gold, we are confronted with this double outcry. First, we are told it is impossible, that with the great production of silver no ratio could ever be maintained; and, secondly, that, if it could be, we should be inflicting the greatest possible injustice on the creditor portion of the country. Now, as to its being possible, what we say is this:—First, that the metals differ from other commodities in this respect—that they do not perish and are not consumed. The mass of the existing gold and silver is the accumulation of centuries, and any increase in the annual output of either of them is a mere fraction in addition to the existing mass. Secondly, that what determines relative values is not cost of production, but demand and supply and that, if you open the mints and fix a ratio of exchange between gold and silver coins, you will create an automatic system by which the demand for each of them will be such as to maintain that ratio at the point at which you fix it. We point to the experience of the past, which shows that as long as the bimetallic system lasted the stability of the ratio was effectively maintained' in spite of variations in the production of the metals infinitely greater than any which have occurred since 1873. It is wholly incorrect to say, as Mr. Tuckett says, that the moment bimetallism was tested by any serious divergence in the metals it broke down altogether. The divergence occurred only after free coinage had been stopped and bimetallism had ceased to exist, and not before. And we say that it rests with our opponents to show what are the circumstances of to-day, which were not also in operation then, which render impossible to-day what was done with perfect and complete success prior to 1873. No one has ever done this yet. I do not think they ever will do, and until they do we stand, in my opinion, in an impregnable position. As to Mr. Tuckett's other points—that it is unfair to creditors, that we must think of the classes who would suffer, and that there will be a general panic and all debts called in—the last is Mr. Giffen's arguments, and it is nothing but the variest mare's nest—I have two things to say. In the first place, he appears to me to be singularly unacquainted with the ways in which panics are created in consequence of these monetary changes. Well, if that is so, neither would there be depreciation by reverting to the system. But supposing he is right, and that the creditors' position might possibly be affected, what of the position of the debtor all this time? Is he to be entitled to no consideration?—the debtor who has all these years been suffering most grievously from causes which, as we contend, are due to mistaken legislation. I do not say that these are grounds at all on which this question ought to be decided, but if they are I should have thought that those who have been suffering for all these years would be the first to be entitled to consideration. Our contention, however, is of a different character, and, in a word, what we say is this. Our standard of value has appreciated in the last twenty years to the extent of some 30 per cent. already, and no one can assign a limit to its further appreciation. This means prices have fallen heavily in the past, and may be expected to continue to fall in the future. And what we seek is to put a stop to this appreciation, and to arrest this constant fall in prices, which has led to so much suffering in the past, and which must be fatal to enterprise and to every industrial undertaking in the future. And this, we believe, can be accomplished by reverting to the system under which we reached the great prosperity of former years. Now, there is every reason to believe that, when the monetary changes were made in 1873 and 1874, they were made without the least idea of the evil consequences they would cause. But there was one man at all events, who foresaw them, and his prediction was so remarkable that I shall quote it to you to-night. It was made by Mr. Ernest Seyd in 1871, so you will see he is not one of those who are wise only after the event. What he said was this:—

It is a great mistake to suppose that the adoption of the gold valuation by other States besides England will be beneficial. It will only lead to the destruction of the monetary equilibrium hitherto existing and cause a fall in the value of silver, from which England's trade and the Indian silver valuation will suffer more than all other interests, grievous as the general decline of prosperity all over the world will be. The strong doctrinism existing in England as regards the gold valuation is so blind that, when the time of depression sets in, there will be this special feature:—The economical authorities of the country will refuse to listen to the cause here foreshadowed; every possible attempt will be made to prove that the decline of commerce is due to all sorts of cause and irreconcilable matters. The workman and his strikes will be the first convenient target; then speculation and over-trading will have their turn. Later on, when foreign nations, unable to pay in silver, have recourse to protection, when a number of other secondary causes develop themselves, then many would be wise men will have the opportunity of pointing to specific reasons which in their eyes account for the falling off in every branch of trade. Many other allegations will be made totally irrelevant to the real issue, but satisfactory to the moralising tendency of financial writers. The great danger of the time will then be that, among all this confusion and strife, England's supremacy in commerce and manufactures may go backwards to an extent which cannot be redressed, when the real cause becomes recognised, and the natural remedy is applied.

In fact, gentlemen, what has been going on for all these years has been a complete revolution in the monetary system of the world—a revolution of which 99 people out of every 100 have been in total ignorance, and the full effects and consequences of which I doubt if any of us realise at present. We believe that our doctrines are scientifically true, and whatever is scientifically true in the long run is certain to prevail. Powerful influences have been against us from the first, and notably that of the City and the Press, but the movement is steadily making way. I was delighted with the paper read by Mr. Goddard, and I think it is quite likely that the discussion may have more important consequences than at present you foresee.

Sir Guilford Molesworth adversely criticised the monometallist views expressed in Mr. Tuckett's paper Sir Moreton Frewen said Mr. Goddard's paper was of the highest value, and showed an amount of thought and grasp of the subject such as would have been impossible twenty years ago. Mr. George Beaken characterised Mr. Goddard's paper as full of exaggeration, and the gloomy view of the situation expressed in it was not justified by the facts. The civil servants of India had undoubtedly a grievance, which might be met if half the salaries were paid in silver and half in gold. He advocated a sliding scale in rents, for, as Mr. Goddard had said, to take a farm for a long period at a fixed rent was a form of gambling. Mr. Feuerheerd thought Mr. Tuckett's monometallist argument told in favour of bemetallism. The bimetallists had stood their ground and the monometallists were moving in their direction. The discussion was adjourned till Feb. 6.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., speaking at Lincoln on Jan. 20, denied absolutely Mr. Gladstone's statement that bimetallism was Protection in disguise; but supposing Mr. Gladstone was right (said Mr. Chaplin), he could not have said anything more likely to commend it to agriculturists, or to cause them to investigate with care what was a rather complicated subject. The effect of the fall of the rupee, for instance, was to operate as a bounty on Indian exports, and as a bounty on the wheat which India sent to England. Before the value of silver had fallen, when the rupee, was worth 2s., and wheat was £2, a quarter, the Indian grower got 20 rupees. Now the price of wheat was 30s., or three half-sovereigns and the Indian grower got as many rupees as three half-sovereigns, would exchange for, namely 24 rupees, and they were worth to him in India as much as ever they were before. The result was that the English grower was losing half a sovereign, for every quarter, and the Indian grower was getting four rupees a quarter more than previously. He was enabled to take a lower price, and so decreased the market price of wheat in England and every gold-using country.

TRADE PROSPECTS BY SIR J. LUBBOCK.

At the London Chamber of Commerce, on Jan. 23, Sir John Lubbock delivered an address on the prospects of trade. Trade, he said, was still far from satisfactory. The value of our exports and imports had fallen from £745,000,000 to £715,000,000, the Clearing House from £6,850,000,000 to £6,481,000,000. The number of companies registered had fallen, though in this case that was altogether an evil from 2578 in 1889 to 2306; the capital represented having shrunk from £330,000,000 to £90,000,000. The number of bankruptcies for the year had increased by 420. The political outlook was far from satisfactory. Europe now devoted nearly 200,000,000 to her Military and Naval expenditure, and would have 22,000,000 of men under arms. In face of such figures they could not wonder at, however much they regretted, the growth of socialistic and anarchist feeling. When, however, they looked beyond the mere figures, the statistics of our trade and commerce for last year were somewhat less unfavourable than they seemed at first sight. In the first place, the present low range of prices left little room for much further fall, except so far as the means of transport were improved, or fresh processes of manufacture discovered. The main consideration was that the fall (which was, after all, under 5 per cent.) was mainly—not to say entirely—due to the fall in prices. We had in reality imported more goods, but they had cost less money, of which as a nation they could hardly complain. In some cases a fall of 5 per cent. in price was equivalent to a drop of 10 per cent. in their commercial returns. Take, for instance, one of their greatest industries, that of cotton. The total fall in their imports was £12,000,000, and of this no less than £7,000,000 was in raw cotton, owing partly to a dimunition in quantity, but partly also to the low price, the lowest, in fact, on record for fifty years. Of course, the low price of the raw material affected that of the manufactured article. The profit of their manufactures was the difference between what they paid for the material and what they received for the product, and the diminution of £7,000,000 in the imports of raw cotton accounted in great part for that of £4,000,000 in the export of yarns and cotton goods. The quantity of cotton piece-goods exported was 4,873,000,000 yards against 4,912,000,000 in 1891, showing a very small diminution. Referring to the tin plates trade, he said the returns for the year showed that the exports of tin plates in 1890 were 421,000 tons, in 1891 448,000, and last year 395,000. In October he endeavoured to combat the lugubrious anticipations of many as to the effects of the M'Kinley Tariff on Canadian commerce, maintaining on the contrary, that the people of the United States would be the real sufferers. He was glad to see that the course of events justified the opinion he expressed as to Canadian interests. As regarded the Indian exchange, the Silver Conference, as was to be expected came to no result. Lord Herschell's Committee continued its sittings. He (Sir John) still thought that if anything was to be done, a charge for mintage, or, what would practically have nearly the same result, a charge on the import of silver to India, would be open to the least objection. There were objections to all taxes, but there seemed no final season why a duty should not be levied on silver, as on any other commodity. But though they must not take too gloomy a view of their commercial prospects, they would certainly require all their energy, caution, and forethought if they were to hold their own.

THE ROYAL MINT.

Surjoined is a summary of the operations of the Royal Mint during the calendar year 1892.

IMPERIAL COIN ISSUED AND WITHDRAWN.

Gold.—Issued: Sovereigns, £7,080,100; half-sovereigns, £6,617,449; total, £13,697,540. Withdrawn, (exchanged under provisions of Coinage Act, 1891): Sovereigns, £9,415,000; half-sovereigns, £6,785,000; total, £16,200,000. Light coin withdrawn as bullion under provisions of old law, £1,168, 125; total, £17,368,125.

Silver.—England and Wales, issued £623,023, withdrawn £129,089; Scotland, issued £88,000, withdrawn £27,525; Ireland, issued £308,250; Colonies, issued £108,659, withdrawn £9,691. Totals: Issued, £840,932: withdrawn, £227,216.

Bronze.—Issued: United Kingdom, 54,575; Colonies, £3,981. Total, 58,556.

Silver Bullion.—Purchased: 2,647,517·58oz. standard equal £439,454 2s. 4d. Mean price per ounce, 39 13-16d.; seignorage, £288,613 4s. 4d. Average market price per ounce, 39-13-16d.

Gold prices Struck.—Gold, Imperial, withdrawn, £20,785,206, silver, Imperial, issued, £15,901,395; silver, Colonial, issued, £15,581,000, bronze, Imperial issued, £13,867,246, bronze, Colonial, issued, £1,266,000, total, withdrawn, £67,334,847.

Colonial Coinages Executed.—Hongkong (silver) 900,000dol., Canada (silver, 208,000dol., Ceylon silver Rs, 500,000, West Indies silver, £900, Canada bronze, 12,000dol.

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STRANGE STORY OF MISS JESSIE BOND.

The *Theatre* contains a very extraordinary experience of Miss Jessie Bond when she was performing at the Savoy one night during the run of Mr. Gilbert's *Ruddigore* a few years ago. With the exception of the mad scene in the first act, all her business was with Mr. Barrington, and as she had not been in good health for some time, Mr. Barrington was in the habit every evening on arriving at the theatre, and passing her door, to knock and ask how she did. One particular evening there was no inquiry and she began to feel uncomfortable, fearing Mr. Barrington might be away and that, in her then state of nervous exhaustion, she might have to play with the understudy. Miss Bond thus goes on to narrate the strange circumstances which followed:—

"I had scarely finished dressing when I heard my cue. Hurrying on to the stage, I got through my part in the first act, hardly knowing what I was doing, but much reassured by seeing my fears were groundless as to Mr. Barrington's possible absence. In the interval between the acts I found myself getting very sleepy and weary, and must, after changing my costume, have dozed off, I was awakened by a knock at the door, that tap for which I had been listening before the performance commenced. I turned the handle, and there stood before me, dressed for the part and ready to go on, not Mr. Barrington, nor even his understudy, but a gentleman who I knew was, or should have been playing the same part in one of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's companies in the provinces. I was fairly astonished, so much so that 'Where's Barrington?' was the only greeting I gave. 'Never mind about Barrington, but come at once, or there'll be a stagewait,' he replied. Taking his arm as we moved, along to where we made our entrance, I whispered, 'But when did you come and why are you playing in the second act?' Ere he had time to answer we were before the public, and then, as usual with me, everything else but my part went out of my head, and I saw nobody but my stage partner, and I heard nothing but cues. Whether I played better or worse than usual I don't know, but I do know that I couldn't take my eyes off X——, who was in Mr. Barrington's shoes for the nonce. When the curtain fell on the 'finale' my strength fell with it, and, on reaching my room, I suppose I must have fainted, for the next thing I remember was a confused buzz of voices, a sensation of extreme cold, and a strong smell of salvolatile. There were half-a-dozen faces round me, the owner of each doing her best to restore me to consciousness by different processes, in all of which the application of cold water appeared to play the principal part. My first words were to ask how it was X—was on in the second act instead of Barrington, but no one would give me a straightforward answer. I was feeling too utterly prostrate to pursue the matter at that time, and adopted the wiser course of deferring inquiry until I should be at the theatre the following evening. I had, however, miscalculated my strength, for I was unable to resume my work for three or four days. In the interim something occurred which quite decided me to hold my tongue altogether, and to ask no further question of anyone, not even of my sister who, a member of the Savoy Company, had been with me from the moment I was taken ill at the theatre until her duties necessitated her leaving me—comfortably tucked up in bed—on the following evening. At home I had asked her one question, and only one, and it was the question to which I could obtain no answer from anyone at the theatre, 'Why did X—take Barrington's part in the second act?' to which after much pressing and with evident reluctance, she replied, 'Barrington did play in the second act as well as in the first. X—is playing as surely you know at Newcastle.' I gave it up, but not in the least because I was convinced that I was wrong. I inferred there was some reason why the truth was kept from me, just as people will sometimes keep back truth from invalids, with a mistaken notion that they are doing a very clever thing. I professed to be satisfied but, directly my sister had left the house, I rang for the maid, and asking for writing materials commenced a letter to X—, begging him to explain to me the circumstances under which he had come up to London the previous evening only just in time to play in the second act of *Ruddigore*. I had fastened the envelope when I heard the postman thrusting a letter into the box, and a minute later my servant brought me a missive which bore the Newcastle post mark, and of which the address was in the handwriting of my old friend X—Here it is: 'New castle, Friday, 1 A.M.—Dear Jessie,—My wife is in a great state of mind about you, but her state of mind is nothing to mine! If I write incoherently you must forgive me. Do send us a wire directly you receive this, and say you are well. To-night I was playing here in *Ruddigore* with little Bellingham as Mad Margaret. After the first act I must have stayed talking with some of the boys longer than I thought, and so had to hurry down for our entrance, I had only just sufficient time to get to the back of the stage, when, to my utter astonishment, who should I see waiting to go on with me but your own little self instead of Bellingham? For the moment I was quite taken aback, but before I had time to say a word to you—yes, *you*—put your arm through mine, I shouldered my gamp, and the duet commenced. You weren't a bit different to what you always are. You weren't pale (how could you be through the fake?) and you weren't——well you weren't a ghost! The only thing which struck me as queer was you wouldn't indulge in the smallest aside or give me the slightest clue as to the cause of your unexpected presence on the boards of the Theatre Royal, Newcastle—in fact, you adhered most conscientiously to your words and your business. During the waits I could never find you nor could I see Bellingham any where and when the curtain fell you miraculously disappeared. I ran at once to Bellingham's room and hammered at the door like a lunatic, with the result that I was severely taken to task by that young person for creating a disturbance. I asked her where you were and why *she* hadn't played the opera? You know she is not fond of a joke, but to-night she seemed less inclined for one than ever. Looking me straight in the face, she said slowly, "I think, Mr. X—, you had better go home, and to bed, and ask your wife to send for some soda-water." With that she slammed the door in my face. I have come home, I have not gone to bed, and I have *not* asked for soda

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient will be INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY, and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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No Chemicals Used.
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FOR CLEANING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
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Unless Signed J. Brown
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White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
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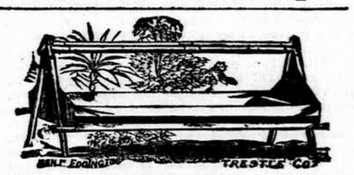

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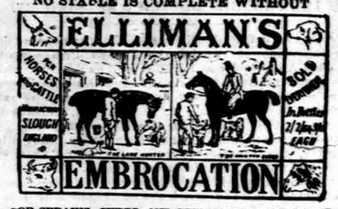

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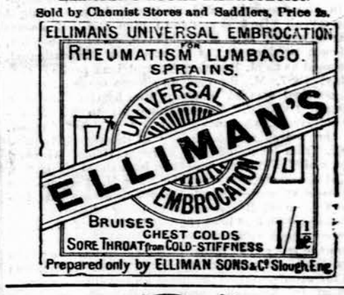

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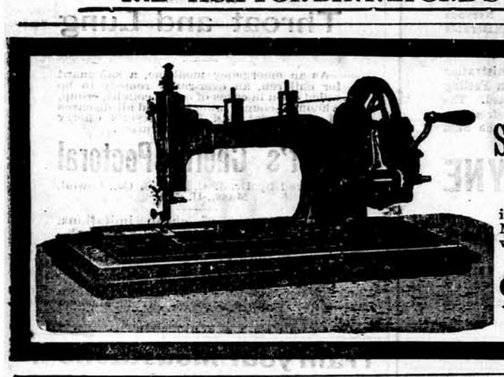

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It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

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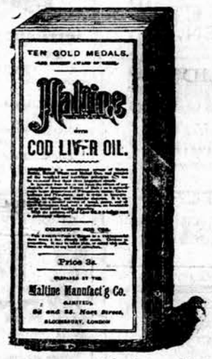
Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.



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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

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EBONITE BLACKING
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FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

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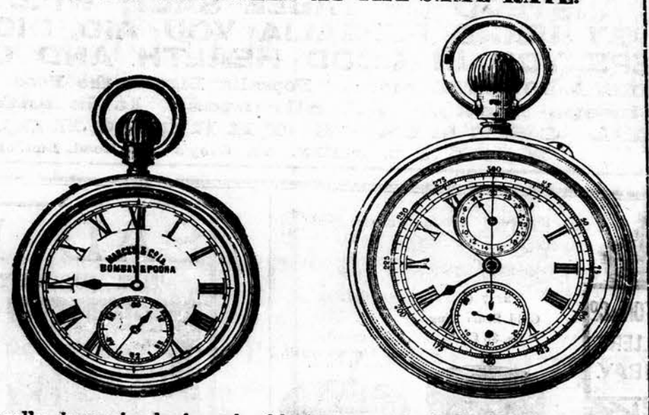

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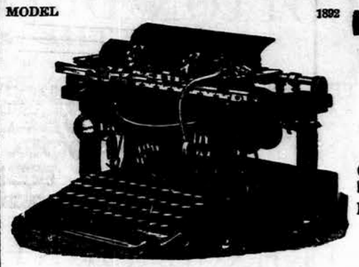

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